



# The Health of Rotherham

**1972**

Annual Report  
of the  
Medical Officer of Health  
and  
Principal School Medical Officer



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County Borough of Rotherham

# **The Health of Rotherham 1972**

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# HEALTH COMMITTEE

## Membership

(as at 31st December,  
1972)

The Worshipful the Mayor (Councillor Mrs. G. Roebuck,  
J.P.)

Chairman: Alderman A. Wilde, M.R.S.H.

Vice-Chairman: Alderman Mrs. E. McNicholas, M.R.S.H.

Alderman T. Heath, J.P.  
Alderman P. C. Wright  
Councillor J. Ball  
Councillor Mrs. A. Eastwood  
Councillor J. Ford  
Councillor R. Hague  
Councillor W. Houghton  
Councillor Mrs. J. Johnston, J.P.  
Councillor J. Rogan  
Councillor J. E. Shaw  
Councillor Miss M. Sides



## General Purposes Sub-Committee

Alderman A. Wilde, M.R.S.H. (Chairman)  
Alderman Mrs. E. McNicholas, M.R.S.H. (Vice-Chairman)  
The Worshipful the Mayor (Councillor Mrs. G. Roebuck,  
J.P.)  
Alderman T. Heath, J.P.  
Councillor Mrs. A. Eastwood  
Councillor J. Ford  
Councillor R. Hague

## Nursing Sub-Committee

Alderman A. Wilde, M.R.S.H. (Chairman)  
Alderman Mrs. E. McNicholas, M.R.S.H. (Vice-Chairman)  
The Worshipful the Mayor (Councillor Mrs. G. Roebuck,  
J.P.)  
Councillor Mrs. A. Eastwood  
Councillor J. Ford  
Councillor R. Hague  
Councillor J. E. Shaw  
Non-Corporate members:  
Mr. L. E. Bayes  
Mr. J. W. Habershon, M.A., J.P.

## Family Planning Sub-Committee

Alderman A. Wilde, M.R.S.H. (Chairman)  
Alderman Mrs. E. McNicholas, M.R.S.H. (Vice-Chairman)  
The Worshipful the Mayor (Councillor Mrs. G. Roebuck,  
J.P.)  
Councillor Mrs. A. Eastwood  
Councillor Mrs. J. Johnston, J.P.

## EDUCATION COMMITTEE

### Membership

(as at 31st December,  
1972)

Chairman: The Worshipful the Mayor (Councillor Mrs. G. Roebuck, J.P.)

Vice—Chairman: Councillor G. Milburn

Alderman J. S. Crowther

Alderman T. Heath, J.P.

Alderman Mrs. E. McNicholas, M.R.S.H.

Alderman W. J. Owen, J.P.

Alderman P. C. Wright

Councillor A. T. Flynn

Councillor G. Gleadhall

Councillor Mrs. L. A. Green

Councillor R. Hague

Councillor M. J. Hoggard

Councillor D. Kay

Councillor J. Rogan

Councillor Miss M. Sides

Councillor C. W. Skelton

Councillor Mrs. D. Widdop

Councillor K. B. Willers

Rev. Canon G. Hollis, M.A.

Rev. B. Jackson

Rev. D. F. Wilkins

Mr. J. W. Habershon, M.A., J.P.

Mr. J. F. Herring, J.P.

Mr. G. W. Humphries

Mr. F. Roberts

Mrs. M. Slazak

Mrs. Z. M. Waller

### Director of Education

L. G. Taylor, B.A.

## STAFF

(as at 31st December,  
1972)

### **Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:**

I. F. Ralph, M.B., Ch.B., M.F.C.M., D.P.H.

### **Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:**

Thelma S. Adams, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### **Medical Officers (full time):**

Mary Jackson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.L.O., D.I.H.

Zakia Sayed, M.B., B.S.

### **Medical Officers (part time):**

Jeanie F. Black, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

Mary D. Boyd, M.B., Ch.B.

M. M. Damms, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Sheila R. S. Dibb, M.B., Ch.B.

D. T. Green, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G.

M. H. Hussain, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P.

Q. A. Sayed, M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H.

### **Principal Dental Officer:**

Joan H. Egan, B.D.S., L.D.S.

### **Senior Dental Officers:**

G. W. Lowe, L.D.S.

Joyce Stocks, L.D.S.

### **Dental Officers:**

N. J. Kilner, B.D.S.

J. D. Crump, B.D.S. (part-time)

**Dental Technicians: 2      Dental Surgery Assistants: 5**

**Dental Clerks: 2**

### **Consultants:**

#### **Child Psychiatry:**

Shirley E. Hoyes, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.P.M.

#### **Ear, Nose and Throat Surgery:**

Romola D. Dunsmore, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

#### **Obstetrics and Gynaecology:**

D. Ballantine, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., L.M.

#### **Ophthalmology:**

T. Stafford Maw, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

S. K. Bannerjee, M.B., B.S., D.O.

N. M. Watters, M.B., Ch.B.

#### **Orthodontics:**

J. H. Gardiner, B.D.S., L.D.S.

#### **Orthopaedics:**

P. Majumdar, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

#### **Tuberculosis:**

J. D. Stevens, M.D., M.R.C.P.

**Public Analyst:**

H. Childs, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. (part-time)

**Educational Psychologist:**

Miss E. M. Fawcett, B.Sc., A.B.Ps.S.

**Nutritionist:**

Miss M. Hirst, S.R.D.

**Physiotherapists:**

2 Vacancies

**Speech Therapist:**

Miss M. Wareing, L.C.S.T.

**Chiropodist:**

J. Smithson, M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch.

J. E. Ashmore, L.Ch., S.R.Ch. (part-time)

**Lay Administrative Officer:**

G. H. Biggin

**Senior Administrative Assistant:**

Miss J. Caseldine

**Medical Officer of Health's Secretary:**

Vacancy

**Senior Clerks: 5**

Clerks: 14 full-time

1 part-time

Shop Assistants: 3 part-time

Mortuary Attendant: 1

**Chief Public Health Inspector:**

L. Eastwood, M.A.P.H.I., (1), (2), (3), (4), (5)

**Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:**

T. E. Snape, M.R.S.H., (1), (2), (5)

**Public Health Inspectors:**

M. Dudhill (5)

H. Finch, M.A.P.H.I., (5)

G. C. Harrison, (2), (5)

W. James, (5)

K. Jones, (1), (4), (5)

G. P. Stinson, (5)

**Authorised Meat Inspector:**

D. Jackson, Cert. in Meat Insp.

**Pupil Public Health Inspectors: 2**

Clerks: 3      Technical Assistant: 1

Disinfectors: 1      Rodent Operative: 1

**Qualifications:**

(1) *Certificate, Meat and Other Foods Inspector*

(2) *Certificate, Smoke Inspector*

(3) *Testamur, Institute of Public Cleansing (Honours)*

(4) *Building Construction Certificate*

(5) *Public Health Inspector's Certificate or Diploma*



**Director of Nursing Services:**

Miss S. Abbott, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.Cert.

**Nursing Officer (Health Visiting):**

Mrs. E. Cardwell, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.Cert.

**Group Adviser Health Visitors:**

Miss J. Hughes, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss E. M. Jeffs, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. D. M. Sickler, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., M.R.S.H.

Mrs. G. J. Spearing, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., M.T.D.

Miss M. Steele, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.Cert.

**Health Visitors:**

Miss E. V. Ansell, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. L. V. Bright, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. P. R. Dawson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. R. J. Densley, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. J. Firth, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.

Miss P. D. Milner, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. V. A. Parker, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. I. G. Webster, S.R.N., R.M.N., H.V.Cert.

Miss S. Wormald, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

**Student Health Visitors: 3****School Nurses:**

Miss D. Atkinson, S.R.N., R.S.C.N.

Mrs. F. M. Buxton, S.R.N.

Miss F. M. Clark, S.R.N.

Mrs. P. A. Harrison, S.R.N.

Mrs. M. Hunton, S.R.N.

Mrs. A. S. Ketton, S.R.N.

Mrs. M. Leeson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. Mossman, R.S.C.N.

Mrs. S. Sanderson, R.S.C.N.

Mrs. N. Churchfield, S.R.N. (part-time)

Mrs. H. Davis, S.R.N. (part-time)

Mrs. T. Harrison, S.R.N. (part-time)

**Nursing Auxiliaries: 3 (part-time)**

**Nursing Officer (Midwifery):**

Mrs. G. Hewitt, S.R.N., S.C.M.

**Assistant to the Nursing Officer:**

Mrs. H. M. Clarke, S.R.N., S.C.M.

**Midwives:**

Mrs. P. M. Abbott, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. R. Addison, S.C.M.

Mrs. B. Gregory, S.C.M.

Mrs. E. M. Hardman, S.C.M.

Mrs. E. Hawley, S.C.M.

Mrs. M. Hughes, S.C.M.

Miss J. Pass, S.C.M.

Mrs. J. H. Rowan, S.C.M.

Mrs. K. Watson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. I. Williams, S.C.M.

**Nursing Officer (Home Nursing):**

Miss V. M. McCarthy, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.Cert.

**Assistant to the Nursing Officer:**

Miss B. J. Colton, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.Cert.

**Home Nurses:**

Mrs. M. J. Baker, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. J. Biggin, S.E.N., Q.N.

Mrs. J. E. Carr, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. M. E. Croft, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. M. J. Eyre, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. M. Frost, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. G. F. Hague, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. J. Hodgson, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. F. Hopkinson, S.E.N., Q.N.

Mr. F. Padley, S.R.N., Q.N.

Miss D. Power, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. G. C. Resczynski, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. J. M. Ryan, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. G. R. Saville, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. S. Strothard, S.E.N., Q.N.

Mrs. K. Trees, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. J. Hague, S.R.N., S.C.M. (part-time)

Mrs. E. T. Hardwick, S.R.N., Q.N. (part-time)

Mrs. L. Hogan, S.R.N., Q.N. (part-time)

Mrs. M. E. Mullins, S.R.N., Q.N. (part-time)

Miss F. M. Stuart, S.R.N., Q.N. (part-time)

**Nursing Auxiliaries: 2 (part-time)**

# introduction

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
MUNICIPAL OFFICES,  
ROTHERHAM, S60 1QP.  
Telephone: 2121

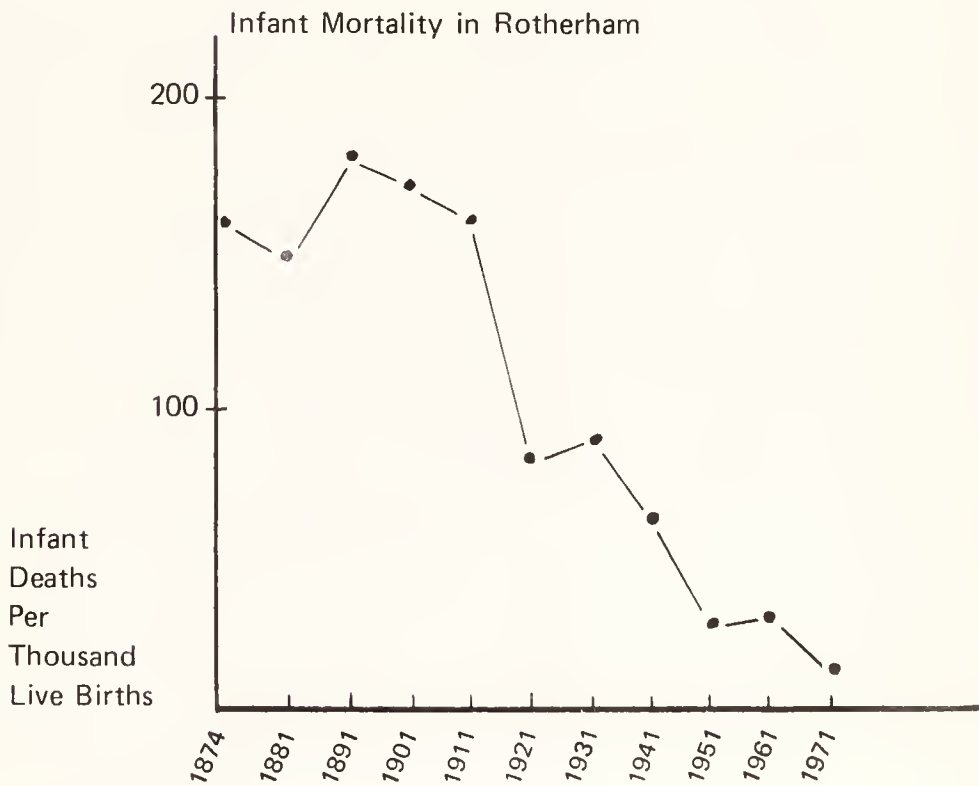
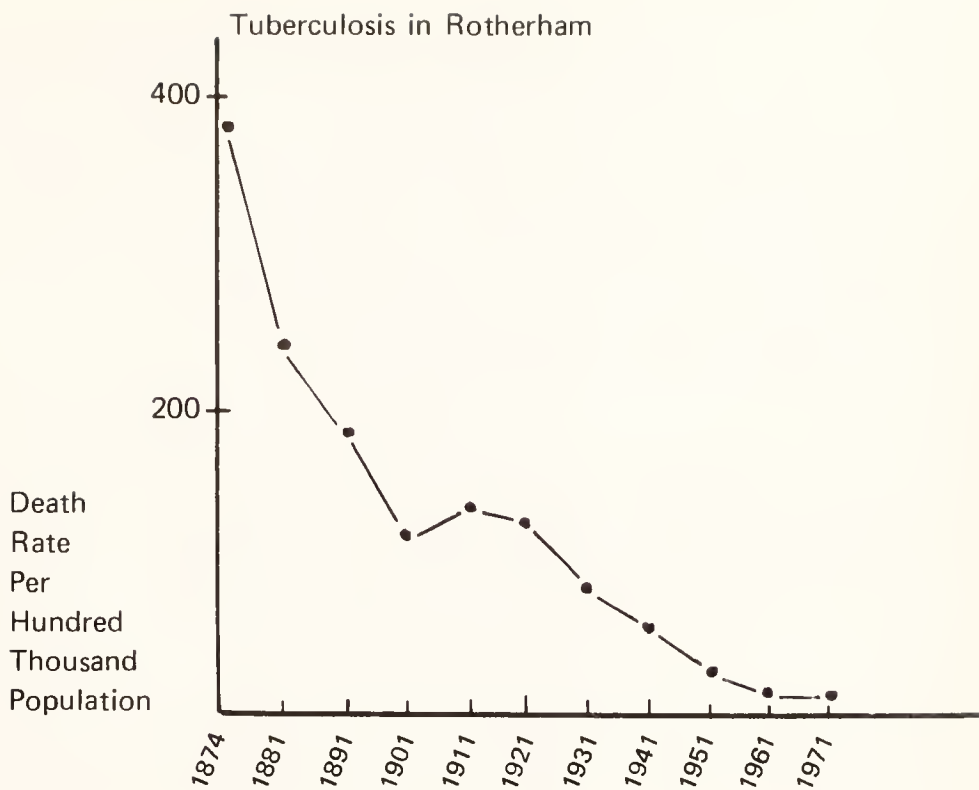
**To the Chairmen and Members of the Health and Education Committees of the County Borough of Rotherham.**

I have pleasure in presenting the annual report of the Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer for 1972.

It is possible that this may be the last occasion upon which a Medical Officer of Health presents a report in this form on the health of the County Borough of Rotherham. Successive annual reports since 1874 have provided an account of the changing health pattern in the town for nearly a century. The story which they tell is one which does credit to the County Borough Council and all who have striven to promote the health of the people of the town. The graphs on the opposite page, based on information from the reports, clearly illustrate the progress which has been made in reducing two of the most serious health problems of the last hundred years. There have been many similar successes, of which one deserving special mention is the elimination of smallpox, diphtheria and poliomyelitis from our midst by vaccination and immunisation. Despite the triumphs of the past, many health problems remain to be solved. The death rate from coronary heart disease in Rotherham has doubled during the last fifteen years, and, with deaths from this cause rising to a new peak last year, this modern epidemic showed no sign of abating. Chronic diseases, particularly bronchitis and arthritis, continue to cause much suffering and disability in middle age and later life, while services for the disabled in this country still leave much to be desired.

### **Births**

The birth rate fell by 11% to the lowest level ever recorded in the Borough. The rate is now 22.6% below the 1964 rate. It is pleasing to note that while the number of legitimate births decreased last year by 10%, illegitimate births were 21.5% fewer. A table on page 16 illustrates another feature of the falling birth rate in the



Borough. During recent years the reduction in the number of babies born to families who already had 2 or more children has been five times greater than the decrease in first and second births. Families of 6 or more children have become even less popular, with births down by 41%. Despite the trend towards earlier marriage, smaller families are now clearly in favour and this is reflected in the huge increase in demand for family planning services.

### **Deaths**

The adjusted death rate was the same as for the previous year. Heart disease again headed the list of killers, accounting for more than half of the deaths. From time to time, concern has been expressed regarding the high suicide rate in Rotherham. In his report for 1963 my predecessor commented that "Rotherham had the highest suicide rate of the County and Metropolitan Boroughs in England and Wales in 1960". It is therefore gratifying to be able to report that the death rate from suicide in the Borough has fallen steadily for several years and the average for the last 3 years is well below the national rate. This improvement is almost entirely due to a decrease in the number of men committing suicide. There has, regrettably, been little improvement in the suicide rate for women.

### **Community health service**

The rapid expansion of the family planning service continued in 1972, four new weekly clinic sessions being established. There was a big increase in the work of the domiciliary service, especially amongst immigrant families.

The National Recall Scheme for Cervical Cytology was introduced in January. Under the scheme women aged 35 years or over who have had a previous cytology test are recalled for tests every five years. The response to the scheme was not very encouraging. Although a large number of cytology tests is done each year, it is unsatisfactory that the majority of the tests are carried out on women attending family planning clinics, while most of the women over 35 years of age, who are at the greatest risk, are not having regular tests.

The number of children attending the Authority's schools rose to 16,788 and once again there was an increase in head infestation. A new burden imposed upon school doctors has been the selection of children in junior schools for free school milk. During the year, 1,187 children received free milk on the recommendation of the medical officers. In Rotherham the proportion of eligible children selected for free milk is much larger than in many other places.

The care of the elderly at home is a major concern of the home nursing service and has become an important part of the work of the health visitors since their attachment to general practices. Last year, the introduction of the Marie Curie Nursing Service and Area Welfare Grant Schemes made night nursing, night sitters and grants in kind available for cancer patients. The Authority's first full-time Chiropodist was appointed in June and a town centre chiropody clinic near to the central bus station was opened. Nevertheless difficulty was experienced in meeting the mounting demands for this service.

### **The environment**

Progress in improving the environment continued throughout the year. All the large clearance areas in the Borough have now been represented and by early 1974 the numerous small groups of unfit properties should have been included in clearance areas.

Reduction of atmospheric pollution has been retarded by the recurrent crises in the availability of solid smokeless fuel and has not proceeded as fast as was intended. Nevertheless, one half of the County Borough is now covered by declared smoke control orders and in the remainder of the Borough the replacement of unfit houses by smokeless new housing has greatly improved the atmosphere. Pollution arising from processes at works registered under the Alkali Acts continues to be a cause of concern. Developments planned at a local steelworks should reduce this problem, but the emissions of smoke, grit and dust from the power station continue. The elimination of this nuisance would have a dramatic effect on the cleanliness of a large central area of the town.

### **Acknowledgements**

In conclusion I acknowledge the valuable work done by members of this Department and the help received from other Corporation Departments. We are most grateful for the continued close liaison with the general medical practitioners and hospital staff. I should like to thank the Chairmen and Members of the Health and Education Committees for their encouragement and support throughout the year.

**I. F. RALPH**

*Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.*

In 1972 . . . . .

The BIRTH RATE fell by 11% to the lowest level ever recorded in the Borough.

There was a further increase in demand for FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES. Regular sessions commenced in a third Borough clinic.

The STILL BIRTH RATE was the lowest ever.

The number of HOME CONFINEMENTS was the lowest on record.

Following confinement in hospital, the proportion of women discharged before the tenth day was 84.7% — the highest since the scheme for early discharge was introduced.

The number of ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS decreased by 21%.

The number of deaths from CORONARY HEART DISEASE rose again to a new record level.

1,187 children received FREE MILK at school on the recommendation of the school medical officers.

HEAD INFESTATION amongst school children increased. 5.9% of children inspected were found to be infested.

Eleven CLEARANCE AREAS were declared.

Two new SMOKE CONTROL ORDERS were declared.

More elderly patients were nursed by the HOME NURSING SERVICE. The home nurses made 39,210 visits to elderly patients in their homes.

The number of new patients with VENEREAL DISEASE increased by 12.7%.



# **community health**

# STATISTICS OF THE AREA

## General Statistics

Area (in acres)	9,171
Population (census) 1971	84,785
Population (estimated civilian) 1972	84,570
Number of houses	30,855

## Vital Statistics

### Live Births

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	618	55	673
Female	570	57	627
Total	1,188	112	1,300

Live birth rate per 1,000 population —

Rotherham 15.4

England and Wales 14.8

Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 population 15.9

The following table shows the number of births related to parity of the mothers for two recent 3 year periods. There was a 5% reduction in the number of first and second babies born, whereas the number of babies born to women who already had two or more children decreased by 26%.

Pregnancy	1963-65	1969-71	% decrease
First	1,596	1,499	6
Second	1,410	1,355	4
Third	837	646	23
Fourth	387	304	21
Fifth	193	141	27
Sixth to tenth	252	154	39
Eleventh to fourteenth	14	4	73

### Illegitimate live births

Year	Rotherham		England and Wales
	Number	% of live births	% of live births
1968	135	8.7	8.5
1969	110	7.3	8.4
1970	119	7.9	8.3
1971	139	9.5	8.4
1972	112	8.6	8.6

## Still Births

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	13	1	14
Female	3	—	3
Total	16	1	17

Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births —

Rotherham 13

England and Wales 12

**Total live and still births** 1,317

## Infant Deaths

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	13	3	16
Female	8	—	8
Total	21	3	24

Rotherham      England  
and Wales

### Infant mortality rates

Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	18	17
Deaths of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	18	17
Deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	27	21

### Neonatal mortality rates

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births	14	12
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births	12	10

### Perinatal mortality rate

Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and still-births	25	22
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### Maternal Deaths

(including abortion) —

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births —

## Deaths

Male	562
Female	463
Total	<u>1,025</u>

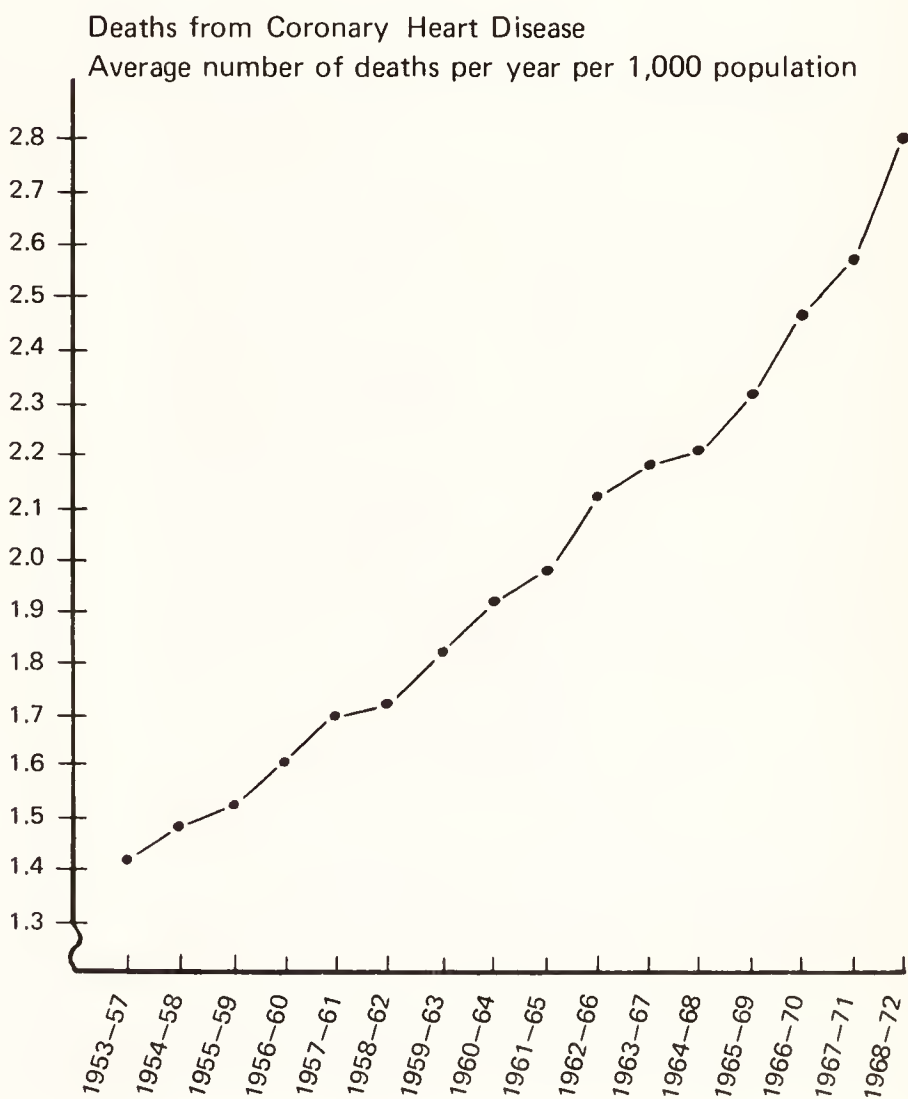
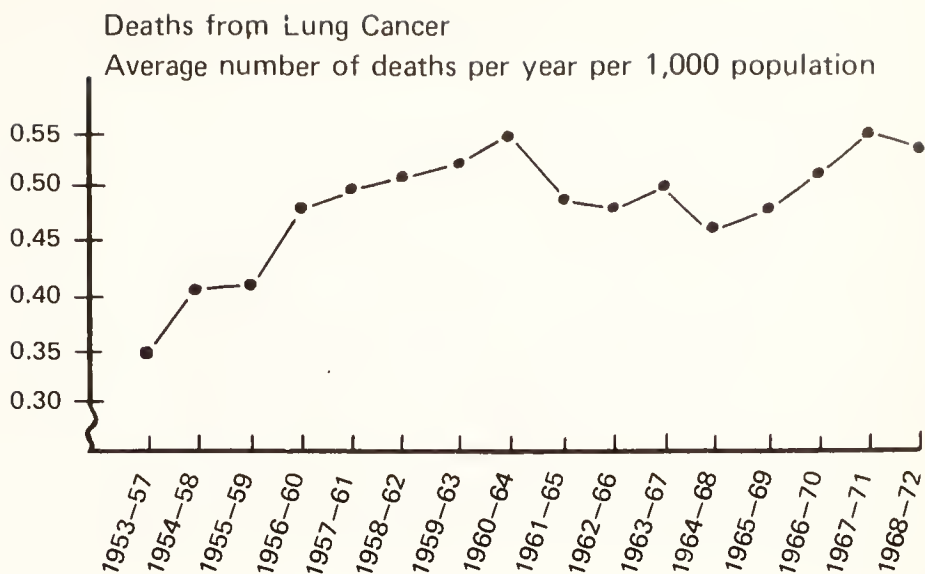
Death rate per 1,000 population –

Rotherham	12.1
England and Wales	12.1
Adjusted death rate per 1,000 population	13.3

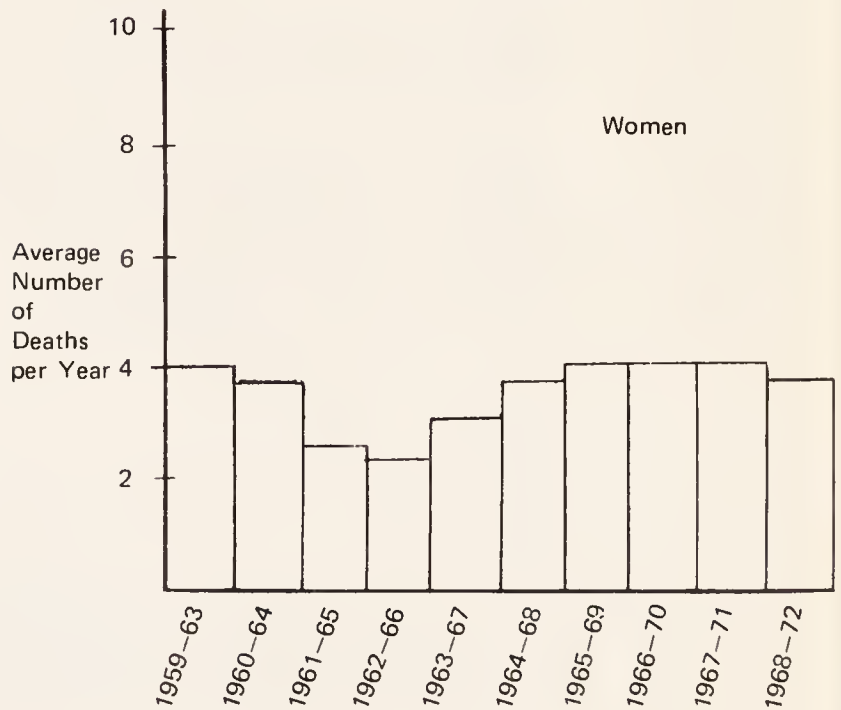
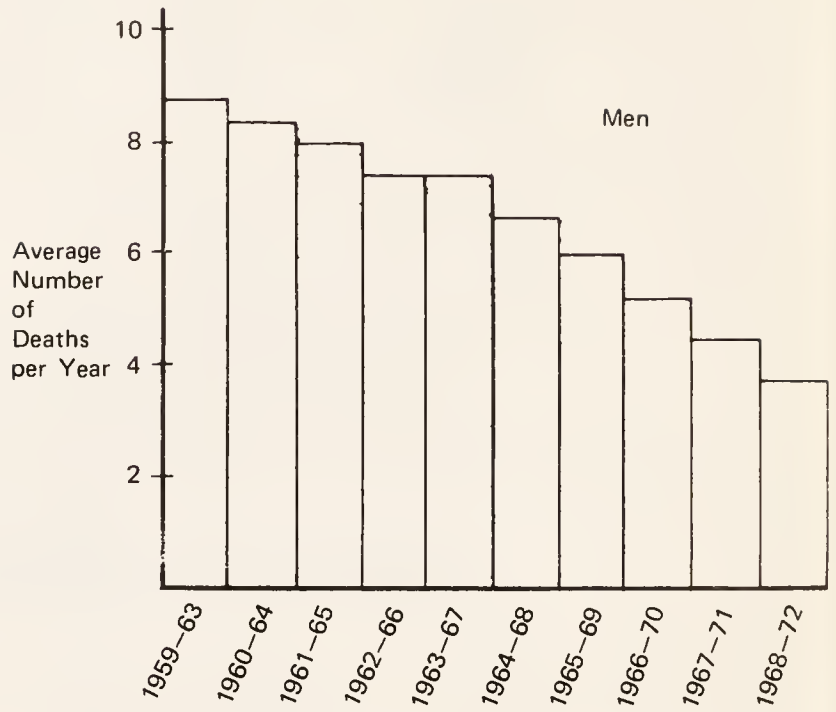
## Principal Causes of Death

Deaths	1972	1971
Disease of the heart and circulatory system (excluding coronary artery disease)	281	271
Coronary artery disease	281	254
Cancer	178	176
Bronchitis and emphysema	71	65
Pneumonia	54	52
Accidents (excluding motor vehicle accidents)	23	34
Suicide	2	6
Motor vehicle accidents	15	8

Further information is set out in tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the appendix.



## Suicidal Deaths in Rotherham



COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases

There were no major outbreaks of infectious disease during the year.

The incidence of the infectious diseases notifiable in the County Borough is shown in the following table:—

Disease	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Acute encephalitis — infective	—	2	—	—	—	—
— post infectious	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute meningitis	*	*1	8	4	1	2
Dysentery	10	5	6	26	22	14
Food poisoning	1	11	4	—	4	7
Infective jaundice	†	†19	20	24	16	41
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	418	1,478	116	567	72	668
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	1	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	47	130	123	56	74	56
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	213	58	6	80	68	5
Tuberculosis — respiratory	13	16	15	15	14	16
— other forms	1	6	9	5	4	8
Total	703	1,728	307	777	275	818

\*Notifiable from 1st October, 1968.

†Notifiable from 15th June, 1968.

Treatment in hospital was necessary for seven cases of measles, six of dysentery, two of meningitis, four of jaundice, four of food poisoning and for the child with encephalitis.

Additional statistics are set out in Tables 9 and 10 of the Appendix.

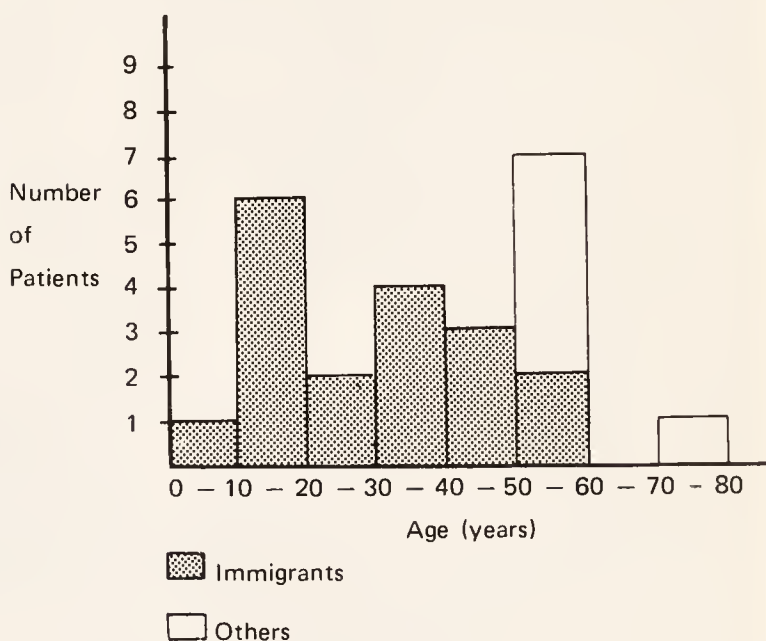
## Tuberculosis

24 new cases were notified during the year. Of these, 6 were born in the United Kingdom and 18 were immigrants. There were 2 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.

### Tuberculosis notifications

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Immigrants	9	1	4	4
Others	5	1	—	—

The age range of immigrant patients was from 3 years to 54 years and the average age was 28.6 years. The other patients' ages were between 50 years and 72 years, the average age being 57 years.



Health visitors made 484 visits to tuberculosis households and 66 visits to the Chest Clinic.

Two patients were nursed by the Home Nurses.



Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis are given in the following table:—

Age	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 2 years	—	—	—	—
2—4 years	1	—	—	—
5—14 years	—	—	—	—
15—19 years	4	—	1	1
20—24 years	—	—	—	2
25—34 years	1	1	1	—
35—44 years	2	—	1	1
45—54 years	2	1	1	—
55—64 years	3	—	—	—
65—74 years	1	—	—	—
Total	14	2	4	4

### Venereal Diseases

The information supplied by the Special Clinics in Rotherham and Sheffield indicates that there was a substantial increase in the number of new cases of venereal disease, continuing the trend which has been apparent since 1965.

Year	Number of new cases			
	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other venereal conditions	Total
1963	5	40	155	200
1964	5	28	109	142
1965	2	18	104	124
1966	2	19	123	144
1967	—	29	135	164
1968	1	33	154	188
1969	1	29	184	214
1970	3	42	172	217
1971	1	50	265	316
1972	3	63	290	356

Details of the new Rotherham cases of gonococcal infection treated at the Special Treatment Centre, Moorgate General Hospital are as follows:—

Year	15—19		20 and over		Total
	M	F	M	F	
1963	—	1	20	14	35
1964	1	1	21	5	28
1965	—	—	15	3	18
1966	1	—	11	3	15
1967	5	3	14	2	24
1968	1	1	24	7	33
1969	—	4	18	4	26
1970	1	3	33	5	42
1971	1	2	23	12	38
1972	3	7	28	12	50

There were 3 new cases of syphilis treated at the Special Treatment Centre. Details of the new cases during the last ten years are shown in the following table:—

Year	15—19		20 and over		Total
	M	F	M	F	
1963	—	—	3	1	4
1964	1	1	3	—	5
1965	—	—	1	1	2
1966	—	—	1	—	1
1967	—	—	—	—	—
1968	—	—	1	—	1
1969	—	—	1	—	1
1970	1	2	—	—	3
1971	—	—	—	—	—
1972	—	—	1	2	3

As in previous years, contact tracing was carried out by the social worker attached to the clinic.

# **community health services**

# NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

## Co-ordination and Co-operation of the Health Department's Services with the Hospital and Family Doctor Services

Co-operation between the three branches of the Health Service remained good throughout the year. The Health Department's services continued to enjoy the co-operation of local general practitioners. Attachment of health visitors to general practices, introduced in 1971, resulted in improved liaison between health visitors and family doctors. Further information about this is given in the Health Visiting section of this report. Midwives attended regular ante-natal sessions at four group practice premises. Preparations were made during the year for the attachment of all Home Nurses to general practices early in 1973.

Close liaison with the hospital service was maintained by the health visitors, home nurses and midwives. Regular visits were made to the Paediatric, Maternity and General wards of the local hospitals and to the Chest Clinic. Reports on patients' home conditions were supplied to the hospitals when required. In appropriate cases the Health Department was notified before patients were discharged from hospital and follow-up visits were made by local authority nursing staff.

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Sheffield Regional Liaison Committee, the National Health Service Executive Council for Rotherham, the Local Medical Committee, the Planning Group of the Rotherham and Mexborough Hospital Management Committee on the Care of the Elderly in Hospitals and Residential Homes, and the Project Group for the District General Hospital to be built at Oakwood. The Medical Officer of Health and the Nursing Officer (Midwifery) are members of the Local Maternity Liaison Committee.

### Visits to Hospitals

Paediatric clinics and wards	101
Maternity Wards	196
Chest Clinic	66
School Children's orthopaedic clinics	18
Other wards	47
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Total	428
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### **After care of Hospital Patients**

Patients nursed by Home Nursing Service on discharge from hospital	382
Patients supervised by health visitors on discharge from hospital — children	216
— adults under 65 years	291
— adults aged 65 and over	308
Patients attended by midwives following early discharge from hospital	961
	<hr/>
Total	2,158

### **Visits and Reports requested by Hospital Staff**

Visits made by health visitors to patients referred by hospital staff	2,734
Social and environment reports provided by the nursing services	1,207

## SECTION 21

### Health Centres

A Health Centre is included in the capital programme for the years 1973/74 and 1974/75. Efforts to obtain a suitable site continued throughout the year and there was consultation with the Borough Planning Officer, the Executive Council and the Local Medical Committee but the location of the proposed centre remained uncertain at the end of the year.

SECTION 22

Care of Expectant  
and Nursing Mothers  
and Children under  
School Age

Ante—natal Care

The medical supervision of expectant mothers is carried out at the hospital out—patient departments and by general practitioners in their surgeries. Midwives attended ante—natal clinics in the surgeries of four group practices.

The number of attendances at midwives’ ante—natal clinics during the year was as follows:—

	Ferham	Cranworth Road	Broom Lane	Greasbrough	Wheatley Road	Total
Number of sessions held	72	72	24	24	48	240
Number of new cases attending	75	66	15	21	44	221
Total attendances	267	222	42	63	202	796

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

Weekly classes for expectant mothers are held by the health visitors at Ferham and Broom Lane Clinics. At each clinic a course of twelve talks and discussions is given four times a year. The Principal Dental Officer and Nutritionist participate in the teaching of the classes.

Clinic	Number of expectant mothers attending		Attendances
	Hospital booked	Domiciliary booked	
Broom Lane	91	4	653
Ferham	94	4	614
Total	185	8	1267

Congenital Abnormalities

All congenital defects apparent at birth are notified to the Medical Officer of Health by the doctor or midwife in attendance at the delivery.

The following analysis shows the number of defects notified during the year:—

Malformations of —	
Limbs	13
Alimentary system	7
Heart and great vessels	6
Central nervous system	1
Urino—genital system	8
Others	13
	<hr/>
Total	48
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The number of children with congenital abnormalities at birth was 43, and of these, 4 had more than one abnormality.

#### **Phenylketonuria**

Routine tests for phenylketonuria were performed on 1,324 babies during the year. All were normal.

Since the scheme began in February 1960, 18,469 babies have been tested and three cases of phenylketonuria have been discovered.

#### **Care of Premature Infants**

The Premature Baby Nurse attended 76 premature babies during the year. One baby was admitted to hospital and one baby with severe congenital abnormalities died.

123 haemoglobin tests were made by the nurse on premature babies and on children referred by the health visitors or general practitioners.

The Premature Baby Nurse also attended 28 babies referred to her by the health visitors or general practitioners for intensive visiting.

The number of home visits made by the nurse was 2,834.

The portable incubator for transferring sick babies to hospital was not used during the year.

Cots were loaned on several occasions to mothers of premature or sick babies.



### Hearing Testing

Routine hearing tests for babies, introduced in 1968, were continued throughout the year. The tests were carried out by health visitors at special sessions held at five clinics and one group practice surgery in the Borough.

All parents were invited to bring their babies for a hearing test at the age of 8 months.

It will be seen from the following statistics that only 57% of the eligible babies were brought for this important test:—

Invitations sent	1,566
Attendances	893
Failed to attend	673
Referred for further tests	17
Found to be satisfactory	13
Referred to E.N.T. clinic	4
Failed to attend	1
Number of hearing testing sessions	51

### Register of Handicapped Pre-school Children

This register of children who may require special educational treatment facilitates the periodic review of their progress and provides information which is valuable for planning purposes.

At the end of the year 47 children were on the register and an analysis of the main reasons for inclusion is shown below:—

Handicap	Number
Mental subnormality	10
Spina bifida and hydrocephalus	8
Congenital heart disease	14
Cerebral palsy	1
Limb malformations	3
Endocrine and metabolic disorders	1
Congenital dislocation of hip	1
Disorders of vision	1
Hare lip and/or cleft palate	1
Disorders of hearing	1
Other	8
Total	49

### Child Health Clinics

3,552 children made 12,684 attendances during 1972.

Details of clinic attendances are as follows:—

	Sessions held		New registrations			Total Children attending			Medical consultations			Total attendances		
	Dr.	H.V.	Year of birth			Year of birth			Year of birth			Year of birth		
			1972	1971	1967-1970	1972	1971	1967-1970	1972	1971	1967-1970	1972	1971	1967-1970
Blackburn	24	—	20	3	1	20	24	59	54	76	58	96	97	132
Broom Lane	93	7	146	33	16	146	188	270	374	500	299	847	934	701
Broom Valley	46	2	68	16	4	68	50	95	139	175	101	304	273	232
Canklow	23	—	47	8	6	47	50	64	102	123	75	226	206	130
Cranworth Road	92	7	137	30	21	137	184	229	324	459	248	604	654	475
Ferham	97	2	227	59	28	227	232	292	493	622	290	962	1,004	627
Greasbrough	24	—	22	8	—	22	32	33	49	58	37	120	126	104
High Greave	24	28	62	21	4	62	79	111	105	144	86	281	285	228
Thorpe Hesley	21	2	41	7	3	41	42	52	65	77	38	173	193	142
Wheatley Road	97	3	112	9	11	112	144	203	295	441	224	609	606	484
Wingfield	51	—	39	11	6	39	73	125	99	214	119	221	319	289
Total	592	51	921	205	100	921	1,098	1,533	2,099	2,889	1,575	4,443	4,697	3,544

### Welfare Foods

Provision is made for the sale of welfare and proprietary foods at each of the Child Health Clinics during sessions.

Details of welfare foods sales were as follows:—

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
National dried milk	13,119	7,038	4,208	2,325	2,545
Cod liver oil	1,181	1,110	870	322	—
Vitamin tablets	1,320	1,343	1,402	1,089	750
Orange juice	16,423	16,523	15,834	15,774	4,186
Vitamin drops	—	—	—	1,723	2,597
Total	32,043	26,014	22,314	21,233	10,078

The value of proprietary foods sales (which included milk foods, cereals, soups, sweets and other items) was as follows:—

1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
£7,061	£6,762	£6,808	£6,048	£3,842

### Dental Care of Expectant Mothers and Young Children

The following table gives a synopsis of the work carried out for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children.

	Children under 5 years	Expectant and nursing mothers	Total
Total attendances	471	171	642
Number of individuals treated	239	61	300
Number of fillings	89	33	122
Teeth filled	79	30	109
Teeth extracted	262	87	349
General anaesthetics	122	17	139
Number of dentures supplied	1	16	17

These statistics should be read in conjunction with the report of the Principal School Dental Officer.

SECTION 23

Domiciliary Midwifery

Fewer births occurred to Rotherham women and there was a further decline in the number of patients delivered by the domiciliary midwives:—

Year	Total confinements	Domiciliary confinements	
		Number	%
1963	1,669	711	42.60
1964	1,705	654	38.36
1965	1,628	596	36.61
1966	1,612	564	34.98
1967	1,577	379	24.03
1968	1,561	330	21.14
1969	1,526	301	19.72
1970	1,524	239	15.68
1971	1,473	168	11.40
1972	1,297	153	11.80

Fuller information is contained in Tables 6 and 7 of the Appendix.

Although the trend towards confinement in hospital has reduced the number of deliveries conducted by the domiciliary midwives, it has made additional work for the midwives in other ways. This is illustrated by the following tables which relate to the investigation of applications for hospital confinement and the care of mothers discharged home before the tenth day of the puerperium.

(i) Investigation by midwives of applications for hospital confinement:—

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Number of Rotherham patients confined in hospitals and maternity homes	1,032	1,048	1,198	1,231	1,225	1,285	1,305	1,144
Reports on home environment	235	556	698	813	748	721	722	621

The midwives completed 621 reports on home environment on behalf of Listerdale Maternity Home, Moorgate General Hospital, Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, and hospitals in Sheffield, recommending 15 cases for ten days' stay in hospital and 606 for early discharge. This work necessitated 1,006 visits.

(ii) Nursing care by the domiciliary midwifery service of patients delivered in hospital and discharged home before the tenth day:—

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Hospital confinements	974	996	1,147	1,188	1,178	1,229	1,252	1,135
Early discharges	626	697	779	997	962	1,000	1,030	961
Percentage of patients discharged early	64.27	69.68	67.92	83.92	81.66	81.37	82.27	84.67
Number of days service given to patients discharged early from hospital	3,846	4,436	5,148	6,342	6,098	6,259	6,048	5,815

521 patients were discharged from hospitals on the first or second day, compared with 555 in 1971.

Further details of patients discharged early from hospital are to be found in Table 8 of the Appendix.

#### **Analgesia**

All midwives are equipped with trilene apparatus. Of the 153 patients confined at home, 127 received analgesia. The most frequently used analgesics were trilene, pethidine and pethilorfan, which were employed separately or in combination.

#### **Maternal Deaths**

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

#### **Emergency Obstetric Unit**

The unit was called out on one occasion, for a case of post-partum haemorrhage. The patient was treated by the unit staff and removed to hospital, where she made a satisfactory recovery.

#### **General Practitioner Ante-Natal Clinics**

Midwives assisted at ante-natal clinics in the surgeries of four group practices. Expectant mothers made 2,321 attendances at these clinics.

**Staff**

One midwife left the service and was not replaced. One midwife was granted maternity leave and subsequently returned to duty.

Post-graduate courses were attended by the supervisor and two midwives. Five midwives attended a study day at the Jessop Hospital Sheffield.

**Part II Training School**

Five pupils completed their training for the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

## SECTION 24

### Health Visiting

#### Staff

The recommendations of the Mayston Report on the management structure of local authority nursing services were implemented during the year. Miss S. Abbott was appointed Director of Nursing Services from the beginning of December and the senior nursing officers were redesignated.

Two health visitors left the service. One student health visitor was successful in her examination and returned to the department in October. Three student health visitors were recruited and commenced training in September.

A management training programme was arranged for all members of the health visiting staff. Two senior health visitors attended middle management courses and three attended first line management courses.

Lecturers on dental health and family planning were given to the health visitors.

#### Attachment to General Practice

All the health visitors were attached to general practices during the autumn of 1971. Two are based in general practitioners' surgeries. The majority of practices do not have accommodation available for their health visitors, but regular visits are made to the surgeries by the attached health visitors. Attachment has promoted better understanding between family doctors and health visitors and there is no doubt that many patients have benefited from the higher standard of care made possible by this closer working relationship.

## Home Visits

Age groups	Persons visited	Visits
Children born in 1972	1,333	5,567
Other children age under 5	4,121	10,678
School-children under 17 years	479	877
Persons aged 17 to 64 years	2,126	4,492
Persons aged 65 and over	1,191	3,407
Total	9,250	25,021

The work of the health visitors and nurses of the health visiting service is summarised below:—

### Home visits

Family planning	1,563
Premature babies	2,122
Pre-school children	10,678
School-children	877
Infectious diseases	55
Tuberculosis	484
Immigrant families	3,585
Mental subnormality	119
Mental illness	276
Elderly persons	3,407
Requested by General Practitioners	1,612
Requested by hospitals	2,734
Social investigations and reports	981
Ineffective visits	5,080
Liaison visits to hospitals	254
Patients interviewed in General Practitioners' surgeries	495
Case conferences	237
Clinic sessions attended:—	
Child health	1,502
Family planning	730
Hearing testing	94
Health education sessions	398
Staff and student training sessions	270



SECTION 25

Home Nursing

The number of patients nursed at home during the year was 1,906 and visits to patients' homes totalled 64,336. In addition, 27 patients made 464 visits to the Home Nursing Centre for treatment.

The following statistics summarise the work of the Service during the last five years:—

	Patients nursed	Visits	Average daily visits	Staff at 31st December (Full time equivalent)
1968	2,155	66,302	181.6	20.3
1969	2,100	67,068	183.8	21.3
1970	2,146	65,284	178.8	22.3
1971	1,850	64,942	177.9	22.2
1972	1,933	64,800	177.0	19.5

At the beginning of 1972, 442 patients were receiving treatment, and a further 1,491 new patients were treated by the Service during the year.

Sources of referral of new and returned patients were:—

General practitioners	1,188
Hospitals	382
Local Authority Services	71

In addition, there were 117 personal applications.

The classification of patients nursed is shown in the following table:—

Category	0—4 years	5—14 years	15—64 years	65 years and over	Total
Medical	51	31	465	794	1,341
Surgical	17	21	252	184	474
Infectious diseases	4	26	6	—	36
Tuberculosis	—	—	1	3	4
Maternity (mothers)	—	—	4	—	4
Maternity (babies)	1	—	—	—	1
Others	10	31	17	15	73
Total	83	109	745	996	1,933

Details of visits made to patients nursed at home are as follows:—

Category	0—4 years	5—14 years	15—64 years	65 years and over	Total
Medical	285	264	16,379	31,079	48,007
Surgical	317	336	6,515	7,700	14,868
Infectious diseases	30	119	30	—	179
Tuberculosis	—	—	18	145	163
Maternity cases (mothers)	—	—	50	—	50
Maternity cases (babies)	—	—	—	—	—
Others	70	247	466	286	1,069
Total	702	966	23,458	39,210	64,336

Details of visits made by patients to the Home Nursing Centre are as follows:—

Category	0—4 years	5—14 years	15—64 years	65 years and over	Total
Medical	—	—	235	106	341
Surgical	—	—	—	67	67
Infectious diseases	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	—	4	52	56
Maternity cases (mothers)	—	—	—	—	—
Maternity cases (babies)	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	239	225	464

The number of patients removed from the register was 1,724, leaving 476 receiving treatment at the end of the year. Patients were removed from the register for the following reasons:—

Convalescent	1,140
Died	203
Admitted to hospital	273
Other reasons	108

### Sick Children

192 sick children under the age of 15 years were nursed and received 1,668 visits.

Of the 192 children nursed, 63 were suffering from scabies. 381 visits were made to these children. There was a decrease in the number of cases of scabies treated by the service in 1972. The numbers treated during the last three years are shown in the following table:—

	1970	1971	1972
Pre-school children	20	25	11
School children	86	72	52
Adults	43	25	9
Total	149	122	72

### Care of the Aged

There was an increase in the work of the service for the elderly. 996 patients aged 65 years and over received 1,171 courses of treatment. This necessitated 39,210 visits by nurses to patients' homes and 225 visits by patients to the Nursing Centre.

During the year 834 patients were removed from the register for the following reasons:—

Convalescent	421
Admitted to hospital	191
Died	161
Other reasons	61

### Staff

Two nurses retired in 1972 after many years' service with the department.

SECTION 26

Vaccination and  
Immunisation (excluding  
B.C.G. vaccination)

Vaccination against poliomyelitis, measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and german measles was performed in surgeries, clinics and schools, in accordance with the schedule recommended by the Department of Health and Social Security.

Vaccination Against Smallpox

Records were received of 464 persons who were vaccinated or revaccinated. Details of these are given in the following table:—

Age	Vaccinations	Revaccinations
Under 9 months	2	—
9—12 months	1	—
1 year	11	—
2—4 years	15	4
5—16 years	16	12
Over 16 years	135	268
Total	180	284

Of these, the records of 458 persons were received from general practitioners and the remainder from the Corporation’s medical officers at the various clinics in the Borough.

No case was reported during the year of any serious complication of vaccination.

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

The following tables give details of the immunisations carried out during the year:—

Completed primary courses

Type of vaccine	Year of Birth					Others 1965- under age 16	Total
	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968		
Triple DTP	22	939	164	11	14	—	1,150
Diphtheria/Tetanus	—	6	6	9	78	3	102
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	57	57

## Reinforcing doses

Type of vaccine	Year of Birth				1965- 1968	Others under age 16	Total
	1972	1971	1970	1969			
Triple DTP	—	—	—	—	46	4	50
Diphtheria/Tetanus	—	—	1	—	1,078	23	1,102
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
Tetanus	—	—	—	1	3	106	110

397 records of immunisation and reinforcing doses were received from general practitioners.

## Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The numbers of persons vaccinated are set out below:—

	Year of Birth				1965- 1968	Others under age 16	Total
	1972	1971	1970	1969			
Primary courses	20	919	172	20	94	25	1,250
Reinforcing doses	—	—	1	—	1,155	820	1,976

## Measles Vaccination

The numbers of children vaccinated were as follows:—

Year of Birth				1965- 1968	Others under age 16	Total
1972	1971	1970	1969			
—	402	318	36	55	1	812

## Rubella Vaccination

456 girls between the ages of 11 and 14 years were vaccinated against German measles.

SECTION 27

Ambulance Service

This service continues under the operational control of the Chief Fire Officer and Director of Ambulance Service and I am indebted to him for the following information:—

In the year under review, the Ambulance Service has been called upon to deal with a total of 35,678 cases, involving a total mileage of 160,165.

Type of case	Number of cases	Mileage involved
Emergency cases:		
Works accidents	142	158,270
Street accidents	683	
Emergency illness	2,598	
General illness cases:		
Admission to hospitals	4,043	118
Outpatients — stretcher	5,467	
— sitting cases	22,396	
Midwives' transport	28	118
Assistance to other authorities	321	1,777
Total	35,678	160,165

The cases dealt with within the Borough averaged 439 per thousand of the population with an average mileage of 4.48 miles per case. The average miles per case for other authorities has been 5.5.

Prevention of Illness,  
Care and after care

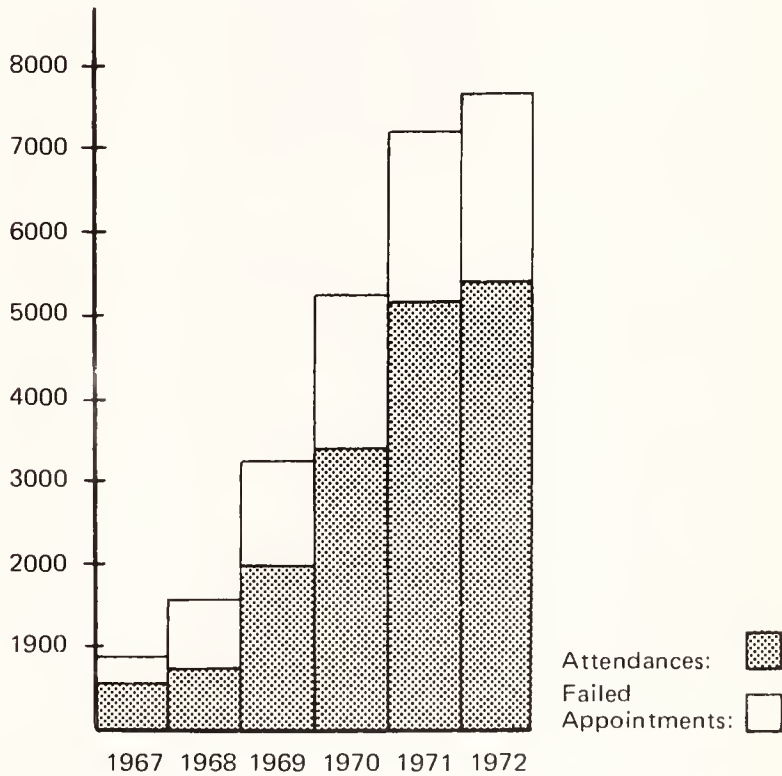
Family Planning

A comprehensive family planning service is provided by Local Authority clinics for residents of the Borough. All advice, consultations and medical examinations are free of charge. In addition, supplies are given free of charge to women with medical reasons for contraception and in cases of social need. A domiciliary service is provided when necessary.

*Clinic Service*

There were 444 clinic sessions at which 1,970 patients made 5,340 attendances.

Local Authority Family Planning Clinics.



The number of new patients who attended the clinics in 1972 was the highest since the service began and showed an increase of 23% over the previous year. To meet this demand, four additional sessions were established on a regular basis — two at Ferham, one at Cranworth Road and one at Wheatley Road. These changes enabled the Department to maintain an efficient service to the public and no undue delay was experienced by patients in obtaining initial appointments at the clinics.

The following table gives details of the attendances at the Local Authority clinics:—

Method advised	New patients	Other patients	Total attendances
Intra-uterine device	145	436	1,347
Oral contraceptive	560	547	3,405
Other methods	117	96	427
None	50	19	161
Total	872	1,098	5,340

There were 2,252 failed appointments

#### *New patients*

The categories of the 872 new patients were:—

Medical	6
Non-medical but needy	238
Other	628

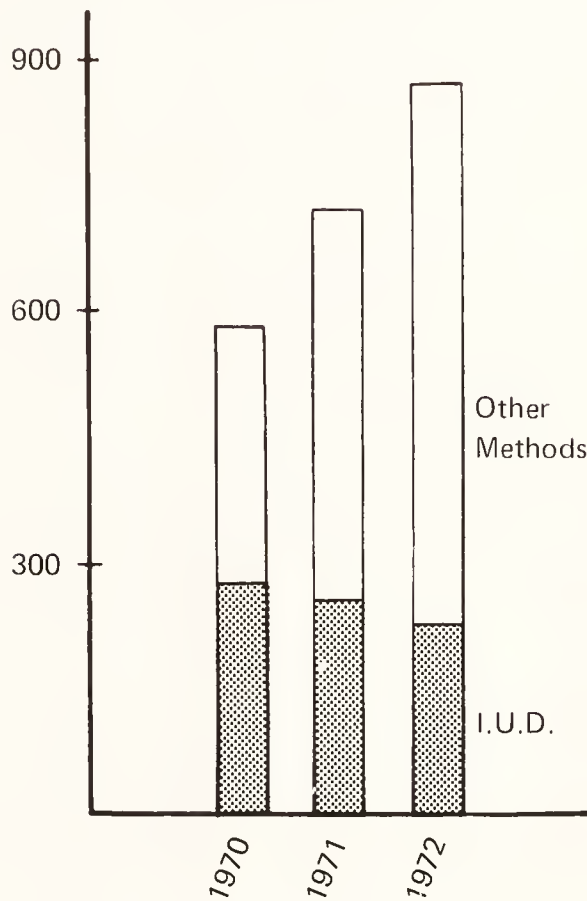
The methods advised for new patients were as follows:—

Sheath	63
Pill	560
Diaphragm	39
I.U.D.	145
Other methods	15
No method advised	50

There was a further swing in favour of the oral contraceptive, with the I.U.D. again declining in popularity. The proportion of new patients choosing each method is shown in the following diagram.



### Methods chosen by New Patients



### *Domiciliary Service*

In 1972 this branch of the Family Planning Service was moulded to meet the needs of immigrant mothers who are not accustomed to leaving their homes. For several years the number seeking family planning advice was small, and the nurses were able to accompany the patients each time they attended the clinic. Gradually, however, the number of patients increased until it was impossible to provide sufficient transport for this purpose. It was evident that a more effective service could be provided on a domiciliary basis.

During the year a doctor and nurse made 253 visits to a total of 56 women, 45 of whom were new patients.

### *Voluntary Organisation*

The Rotherham and District Family Planning Association continued to hold a weekly clinic at Ferham Clinic. There were no cases referred to the Association Clinic by the Health Department. The local authority paid agency fees totalling £1,622 during the year in respect of 617 Borough residents who attended F.P.A. clinics.

### **Cervical Cytology**

Cervical cytology tests are available at Local Authority clinics to women resident in the Borough. In addition the tests are carried out on patients attending the Family Planning Clinics.

Number of tests	1,640
Number showing evidence of malignancy	1
Number with other conditions requiring treatment	169

### *National Recall Scheme*

In January 1972 the Department of Health and Social Security introduced a scheme whereby women aged 35 and over whose previous test result was negative are invited to have a further test 5 years after their last examination. The recall procedure is initiated at the National Health Service Central Register (Southport) and, after the patient's general practitioner has been consulted by the Executive Council, a letter is sent from the health department inviting the woman to have a further test.

221 initial letters and 64 second letters were sent during the first year of the scheme. These letters resulted in 51 women having tests at local authority clinics and 9 women electing to have the tests performed by their general practitioners. In 52 cases, tests were not required. 122 women did not reply to the first letter and 49 failed to respond to a second approach.

## Mass Radiography

The Sheffield Mass Radiography Unit visited Rotherham from 10th January to 9th February. Of the 5,468 persons examined, 2 were found to have active tuberculosis and 120 were referred elsewhere for further examination or treatment.

Details of the attendances are as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Miniature film examination:			
General public	1,776	2,045	3,821
Referred by General Practitioners	72	28	100
Booked groups	767	780	1,547
Total	2,615	2,853	5,468
Large film recalls	76	40	116
Total attendances	2,691	2,893	5,584

Patients were referred to:—

	Male	Female	Total
Chest Clinic	19	9	28
General Hospital	—	—	—
Mass Radiography Service for re-check	4	3	7
General Practitioners	52	33	85
Total	75	45	120

The diseases detected during the survey are summarised in the following table:—

Disease	Patients referred to Chest Clinic		Other patients	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Active tuberculosis	1	1	—	—
Inactive tuberculosis	1	—	—	3
Malignant neoplasms	3	2	—	—
Metastases	—	1	—	—
Heart disease	—	—	10	16
Pneumoconiosis	—	—	26	—
Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F.	2	—	1	—
Pleural effusion	1	—	—	—
Post inflammatory fibrosis	—	—	3	1
Acute inflammatory lesions	8	4	7	4
Bronchitis and emphysema	—	—	8	2
Bronchiectasis	1	1	1	2
Emphysematous bulla	1	—	—	—
Thyroid enlargement	—	—	—	4
Hiatus hernia	—	—	1	3
Old healed tuberculosis	—	—	2	1
Spontaneous pneumothorax	1	—	1	—
Pleural thickening	—	—	5	—
Segmental collapse	—	—	—	1

The age groups of the persons examined and of those found to have tuberculosis, lung cancer, or bronchitis, were as follows:—

Male						
Age groups	Examination		Tuberculosis		Neoplasm	Bronchitis and emphysema
	Number	Percentage	Active	Inactive		
Under 15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19 years	135	5.16	1	—	—	—
20—24 years	292	11.17	—	—	—	—
25—34 years	508	19.43	—	—	—	—
35—44 years	578	22.10	—	—	—	—
45—54 years	480	18.36	—	—	2	4
55—59 years	234	8.95	—	—	—	1
60—64 years	171	6.54	—	1	—	1
65 years and over	217	8.29	—	—	1	2
Total	2,615	100.00	1	1	3	8

Female						
Age groups	Examination		Tuberculosis		Neoplasm	Bronchitis and emphysema
	Number	Percentage	Active	Inactive		
Under 15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19 years	181	6.26	—	—	—	—
20—24 years	372	12.86	—	—	—	—
25—34 years	547	18.91	1	—	—	—
35—44 years	686	23.71	—	—	—	1
45—54 years	585	20.22	—	1	—	—
55—59 years	292	10.09	—	2	2	—
60—64 years	104	3.59	—	—	—	—
65 years and over	126	4.36	—	—	—	1
Total	2,893	100.00	1	3	2	2

### Tuberculosis Care Committee

The work of the Rotherham Tuberculosis Care Committee has continued on the lines indicated in previous reports.

The area covered by the Committee is that of the Rotherham Chest Clinic area comprising the County Borough of Rotherham and the surrounding West Riding districts of the Maltby and Rawmarsh Urban District Councils, and the Rotherham and Kiveton Park Rural District Councils.

The scheme of care and after—care is operated through the Rotherham Chest Clinic and all recommendations for assistance are made by the Chest Physician. Secretarial assistance is provided and sundry expenses paid by the Rotherham Corporation.

Grants of clothing, bedding and extra nourishment were made to patients. The scheme of Christmas grants to patients on leave from hospital was continued together with gifts to those necessitous patients receiving treatment at the Chest Clinic or in receipt of assistance from the Committee.

## Chiropody

The Chiropody service is available to elderly and physically handicapped residents of the Borough. Treatment is given at 10 centres and at the homes of patients who are unable to travel to a clinic. In addition to treatment, advice on the care of the feet is given and shoe modifications are often advised.

Owing to the illness of the Authority's chiropodist the work of the service was seriously reduced during the first half of 1972. A full-time chiropodist was appointed in June.

The following table summarises the service during the year:—

	Men			Women			Total		
Clinic	Patients		Treat- ments	Patients		Treat- ments	Patients		Treat- ments
	New	Other		New	Other		New	Other	
Canklow	3	13	34	7	37	86	10	50	120
Central	30	49	225	58	115	535	88	164	760
Chaucer Road	—	6	6	1	22	23	1	28	29
Cranworth	14	48	145	16	127	401	30	175	546
Ferham	13	91	204	30	259	571	43	350	775
Greasbrough	3	24	53	2	50	114	5	74	167
Mowbray Gardens	1	8	9	—	37	37	1	45	46
Thorpe	4	13	54	5	22	70	9	35	124
Wheatley Road	4	35	89	8	80	223	12	115	312
Wingfield	1	15	35	4	41	106	5	56	141
Domiciliary	29	85	228	86	288	744	115	373	972
Total	102	387	1,082	217	1,078	2,910	319	1,465	3,992

### Provision of Nursing Equipment

There was a slight decrease in the demand for Nursing Equipment provided on loan by the Health Department.

Air rings	130	Feeding cups	16
Back rests	147	Ferrules	62
Bath mats	7	Fracture boards	45
Bath seats	28	Mattresses	13
Beds	11	Pulley	1
Bed blocks	11	Rubber sheets	73
Bed cages	79	Slipper Pans	1
Bed hoists	—	Toilet frames	5
Bed pans	175	Toilet seats	2
Bed tables	1	Tripods	16
Commodes	115	Urine bottles	149
Cot sides	—	Walking frames	52
Crutches	34	Walking sticks	42
Draw sheets	38	Wheel chairs	100
Feeder chairs	—		
			<hr/> <hr/> 1,353 <hr/> <hr/>

Number of appliances returned 1,173.

54,000 incontinence pads were issued by the Home Nursing Service.

### Nutrition Service

The work of the Nutrition Service followed the pattern established during the previous year. Clinic sessions were held at Ferham and Cranworth clinics and also at South Grove School and Newman School. Patients were referred to the clinics by general practitioners, school medical officers, doctors in child health and family planning clinics and the Consultant Child Psychiatrist. Several patients with nutritional problems made personal applications to attend the clinics and, with the approval of their general practitioners, were treated by the Nutritionist. Initially, most patients attended the clinic at fortnightly intervals, the frequency of their appointments being reduced at a later stage, after they had made satisfactory progress.

130 new patients were referred to the service. Of these, 47 were children and 83 adults.

256 clinic sessions were held at which 1,929 attendances were made. There were 632 failed appointments.

The Nutritionist continued to participate in the teaching of mothercraft classes and made several visits to the Authority's children's homes to give the house—mothers advice on nutrition. Lectures were given in schools and elsewhere.

The groups formed in 1971 to help overweight women to lose weight continued to be very popular. Each group consisted of approximately 20 members who met once a fortnight under the supervision of the Nutritionist and a Health Visitor. A small group for men was formed during the year. 3 of the women's groups met at the Home Nursing Centre and one at Greasbrough. Members were weighed at each meeting and received individual advice on their nutritional problems. In addition, the benefits of group therapy were supplemented by films and talks on various aspects of nutrition. A basic course of 12 meetings was arranged for each group. Eight basic courses were completed during the year. 77 women attended ten or more sessions of a basic course and the average weight loss of these women during the course was 16lbs. 4ozs.

118 group meetings were held, at which 1,611 attendances were made. At the end of the year there were 62 women and 7 men on the waiting list to join the groups.



## HEALTH EDUCATION

The department's health education programme continued during the year.

Each year there is evidence of an increasing appreciation of the importance of health education in schools. In 1972, more requests were received for courses of talks to be given in schools by health visitors, the Principal School Dental Officer and the Nutritionist. A wide variety of subjects was covered and full use was made of films and other visual aids. Special emphasis was given to the health hazards of smoking. In some schools the health visitors were asked to discuss the dangers of venereal disease and the misuse of drugs. The Principal School Dental Officer also arranged talks for children at several pre-school play groups.

As in previous years, weekly mothercraft classes for expectant mothers were held in two clinics. Each class received a course of 13 talks given by health visitors, the Principal School Dental Officer and the Nutritionist.

The four nutrition groups for overweight women formed in 1971 continued throughout the year. Details are given elsewhere in this report.

### **Anti-Smoking Clinic: follow-up**

In May a questionnaire was sent to 27 women and 35 men who attended the Anti-Smoking Course held in October 1971. 27 questionnaires were returned 11 by women and 16 by men. 3 women and 12 men stated that they had given up smoking. In addition 3 women and 1 man said that they had reduced the number of cigarettes they smoked.

Men and women over 40 years of age were more successful in giving up smoking than their younger colleagues. Only 43% of those under 40 years of age had given up, whereas 75% of the older group had stopped smoking. This group included the heaviest smokers and those who had been smokers for the longest times. Heavier smokers were generally the most successful. 67% of those who smoked more than 20 cigarettes per day had given up, compared with only 36% of those who smoked up to 20 cigarettes. Of the 6 people who smoked more than 30 cigarettes per day 5 had given up.

# IMMIGRANTS

At the beginning of 1965 the Ministry of Health introduced arrangements to deal with the special problems which arise in connection with the health and treatment of long-stay immigrants to this country. Medical Inspectors at the ports send the names and destination addresses of long-stay immigrants to the Medical Officer of Health of the local health authority concerned. Immigrants are visited by a health visitor as soon as possible after arrival in the Borough. In addition to giving general advice the health visitor arranges chest x-ray examination in appropriate cases and endeavours to ensure that long-stay immigrants register with general practitioners at an early stage of their life in this country.

The following table shows the number of advice notes received from ports and airports since the scheme began:—

Origin	Advice notes							
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Commonwealth								
Caribbean	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
India	3	—	3	3	6	3	1	2
Pakistan	13	15	7	19	30	42	19	19
Other Asian	5	1	3	5	15	16	4	1
Africa	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	4
Total	21	18	19	28	51	63	26	26
Non-Commonwealth								
European	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
Other	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	1
Grand Total	24	21	21	28	51	63	26	27

Details of the immigrants visited upon arrival in Rotherham last year were as follows:—

Origin	Adults		Children	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Caribbean	—	—	—	—
India	—	2	2	—
Pakistan	1	18	22	13
Other Asian	—	1	—	2
Africa	—	—	—	—
Other	2	2	3	—
Total	3	23	27	15

As the number of immigrant families in the Borough has increased, it has been necessary to make special arrangements for their care. Since 1970 one nurse with a qualification in children's nursing has undertaken most of the health visiting of immigrant families. During this period there has been a great improvement in the health of young children of immigrant families. The incidence of gastro-enteritis and anaemia has been substantially reduced. The nurse has encouraged the use of vitamin supplements for young children and carries supplies of vitamin preparations with her when visiting. It is pleasing to note that since the nurse commenced this practice, no new cases of rickets have been discovered in the town. The nurse also performs haemoglobin tests routinely on one year old infants and on other children when necessary. General practitioners have co-operated in supplying iron prescriptions for anaemic children. 134 tests were carried out and 42 prescriptions obtained by the nurse. Initially most of the children tested were found to need iron and many had very low haemoglobin levels. During 1972, with the exception of one child whose haemoglobin level was 48%, the test results ranged from 68% to 88%.

As the incidence of tuberculosis amongst immigrants in the Borough is higher than in the indigenous population, arrangements have been made for routine B.C.G. vaccination of immigrant children to be carried out at the Chest Clinic. Of the 24 new cases of tuberculosis notified in the Borough in 1972, 16 were immigrants. Forty-two of the immigrant nurse's patients are suffering from the disease. To assist in the care of these patients and in the tracing of contacts amongst immigrant families, the nurse makes weekly visits to the Chest Clinic.

When visiting immigrant families the nurse has offered advice on family planning and has assisted the mothers to obtain clinic appointments. The nurse made home visits regarding family planning and also accompanied many women to the family planning clinics to assist in communication between the clinic staff and patients. The nurse has also participated in the provision of a domiciliary family planning service which has proved invaluable for immigrant women who were unable or unwilling to attend clinics. It is noteworthy that, although the immigrant population has increased, the number of children born to immigrant women decreased from 99 in 1971 to 66 in 1972.

3,901 visits were made by the nurse to immigrant families during the year.

The home nursing service made 286 visits to immigrants in their homes and in addition 114 attendances were made by immigrants for treatment at the home nursing centre.

# SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

## General Statistics

Type of school	Schools	Departments	Pupils
Nursery	1	1	144
Primary			
Maintained	19	30	9,327
Voluntary	2	3	507
Secondary			
Maintained	7	7	5,631
Voluntary	1	1	548
Sixth Form College	1	1	392
Special	4	—	383

Total school population at 31st December, 1972	16,788
Total population of Rotherham County Borough	84,570
Area (acres)	9,171

Ages of children	Boys	Girls	Total
4 years and under	441	426	867
5 years	721	700	1,421
6 years	773	697	1,470
7 years	755	694	1,449
8 years	763	716	1,479
9 years	678	738	1,416
10 years	743	676	1,419
11 years	733	720	1,453
12 years	716	708	1,424
13 years	693	693	1,386
14 years	734	683	1 417
15 years	498	442	940
16 years	215	177	392
17 years	104	79	183
18 years	41	22	63
19 years	8	1	9
Total	8,616	8,172	16,788

Summary of the Work  
of the School Health  
Service

Medical Officers	Examinations in schools and clinics	5,459
Dental Officers	Inspections in schools and clinics	17,113
	Attendances for treatment	11,759
Consultants	Cases seen	2,445
School Nurses	Examinations for cleanliness	21,600
	Treatments given at minor ailment sessions	4,109
	Visits to: (a) Homes	528
	(b) Schools	1,361
Speech Therapist	Children treated	235
Physiotherapists	Children treated	55
Chiropodist	Children treated	248

School Medical  
Inspections and  
Other Examinations

During their first year at school, all children are medically examined by a school medical officer. In 1972, 32 per cent of those seen required treatment. 6.5 per cent had a visual defect which warranted further investigation by the ophthalmologist.

Forty—seven per cent of all children aged between 9 and 14 years were selected for medical examination in school. Of this selected group, 45 per cent required treatment for one or more conditions.

A short summary of each child’s medical record is sent to the general practitioner when the child finally leaves school. 1,574 summaries were sent in 1972.

Children in the care of the Local Authority are examined periodically, whether boarded out with foster—parents or resident in a Local Authority Home. 227 were seen during the year.

Any child sent to a Remand Home or Approved School by the Juvenile Court is examined first by a medical officer. 15 children were seen for this purpose.

42 children who wished to undertake employment out of school hours were examined to assess their fitness for the work. All were issued with the necessary certificate.

95 candidates for admission to Teachers’ Training Colleges and 13 teachers who had been appointed to posts in Rotherham, were examined during the year.

653 children were examined prior to holidays with school parties.

**Education (Milk) Act,  
1970**

Under the provisions of this Act, the general entitlement of pupils to free school milk lasts only until the end of the Summer Term of the year in which they become seven. Pupils over seven years may receive milk on health grounds but their entitlement to do so ceases on the twelfth birthday.

Recommendations for medical priority are made for individual children and always follow a medical inspection of each child by a School Medical Officer.

Selection of children for inspection has been mainly from the following groups.

- 1. Children in need of school milk who are already known to the School Medical Officers.
- 2. Children attending the Nutrition Clinic who require school milk as part of the diet prescribed by the Nutritionist.
- 3. Children receiving free school meals.
- 4. Children recommended by family doctors, head teachers, health visitors, school nurses and education welfare officers.

Parents of children selected in this way are notified and, when their consent has been obtained, arrangements are made for medical inspection. In 1972, School Medical Officers saw 528 children for this purpose. At the end of the year the number receiving milk on health grounds was 1,187.

**Cleanliness Inspections**

21,600 inspections were done in schools and the number of pupils found to be infested was 834.

In 1972, the number infested per 1,000 inspections was 39. This continues the upward trend noted in previous years. The figures are shown in the following table:—

Year	Number of examinations in schools	Number of pupils found to be infested	Number of pupils infested per 1,000 inspections
1969	23,522	368	15
1970	20,733	408	19
1971	24,614	608	25
1972	21,600	834	39

The rise was not confined to any particular age group, primary and secondary schools being equally affected.



Screening Tests in  
Schools and Clinics

Vision Testing

At school entry and again at 7, 9, 11 and 14 years, visual acuity is tested. At 11 years, testing for defects of colour vision is included.

Results of testing visual acuity are shown below:—

Age (years)	Children tested	Number with a visual defect	%
Under 5	107	9	8.4
5	571	35	6.1
7	1,082	129	11.9
9	1,451	195	13.4
11	986	186	18.8
14	1,568	282	17.9
Total	5,765	836	14.5

Hearing

At school entry and at 7 years, audiometric testing is done as a routine measure. The results of testing in 1972 were as follows:—

Age (years)	First screening test		Second screening test		Third screening test	
	Tested	Referred for 2nd test	Tested	Referred for 3rd test	Tested	Referred to E.N.T. Clinic
5	982	227	254	117	64	25
7	1,627	281	283	92	56	14
Total	2,609	508	537	209	120	39

Consultant Ophthalmic  
Service

83 consultant sessions were held in 1972. The following table details the number of children examined and the numbers who needed treatment for errors of refraction:—

	Examined	Refracted	Spectacles Prescribed	Re-inspected
School children	941	580	484	493
Pre-school children	3	2	—	—
Total	944	582	484	493

The main reasons for referral to the Ophthalmic Clinic are shown in the following table:—

Diagnosis	School children	Pre—school children
Myopia	114	—
Hypermetropia	25	—
Astigmatism		
Myopic	9	—
Hypermetropic	242	—
Mixed	132	—
Strabismus	21	—
Amblyopia	12	
Nystagmus	3	—

**Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Service**

Consultant sessions are held once a week at Ferham Clinic, children being referred by school medical officers and general practitioners.

The main reasons for attendance in 1972 were as follows:—

Disease affecting	School children		Pre-school children		Totals	
	Number	%	Number	%	Children	%
Ear	592	68	50	48	642	66
Nose	187	22	43	41	230	24
Throat	89	10	12	11	101	10
Total	868	100	105	100	973	100

Treatment prescribed by the Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant is carried out by school nurses at regular clinic sessions.

The table below gives details of the work done in this respect during 1972:—

	Number	Attendances	Audiograms	Dressings	Syringing
School children	393	790	493	217	134
Pre—school children	55	74	61	4	5

**Consultant Orthopaedic Service**

18 sessions were held at Rotherham Hospital at which 198 school children and 50 pre-school children were seen.

**Child Guidance Service**

Cases seen by Psychiatrist	School children		Pre-school children	
	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances
New	81		1	1
Others	197	368	1	4
Total	278	368	2	5

62 school children were seen by the Educational Psychologist and made 71 attendances for this purpose.

**Handicapped Pupils**

The ten different categories are re-stated in the Handicapped Pupils and Special School Regulations of 1959. These children require education specially adapted to their particular needs. This may be provided in ordinary schools, in special classes in ordinary schools, or in special schools.

Handicapped children confined to their homes or in hospital for long periods must also be specially provided with tuition.

The Education Act of 1944 places the responsibility for ascertaining the nature of the handicap and the special help required on the School Medical Officer. Any child who has reached the age of 2 years is eligible for ascertainment. The numbers of children ascertained and already in a special school or waiting for a place as at the 31st December, 1972, are shown in the following table:—

Category of Handicap	Ascertained during 1972	*Placed during 1972	Attending Special Schools		Awaiting a place in a Special School
			Day	Boarding	
Blind	—	—	1	5	—
Partially sighted	1	1	4	—	—
Deaf	1	—	9	2	1
Partially hearing	1	1	8	—	—
Physically handicapped	8	8	50	2	—
Delicate	6	2	32	2	4
Educationally sub-normal	10	12	233	2	5
Maladjusted	3	3	22	3	—
Epileptic	1	1	5	2	—
Speech defects	1	1	3	—	—
Total	32	29	367	18	10

\* Includes children already waiting before 1st January, 1972.

Number of children attending Residential Schools for the Handicapped.

Category of Handicap	School	Boys	Girls
Physical handicap	Moss Brook, Sheffield	—	1
	Welburn Hall Kirby Moorside, Yorks.	—	1
Maladjusted	Moor Top, Ackworth, Yorks.	2	—
	Bladon House, Staffs.	1	—
	William Henry Smith School, Brighouse.	1	—
Epilepsy	St. Elizabeth's School, Herts.	—	1
	Lingfield Hospital School, Surrey.	1	—
Delicate	Ackworth, Nr. Pontefract, Yorks.	1	—
	Sun—Trap School, Hayling Island.	—	1
Deaf	Maud Maxfield, Sheffield	*4	*2
	Yorkshire Residential School, Doncaster	*2	*3
Blind	Tapton Mount, Sheffield	**2	1
	Henshaw's School for the Blind, Manchester.	—	1
	St. Vincent's School, Liverpool.	2	—
Educationally Sub—normal	Hilton Grange, Leeds.	1	—

\* Day pupils

\* \* 1 Boy is a day pupil

## Educationally Subnormal Pupils

Children are brought forward by Head Teachers and School Medical Officers for ascertainment or re-assessment. The table below shows the number of children who were examined during 1972 and the decisions made:—

	Examined	Ascertained as Educationally subnormal
Pre-school children	3	3
School children	19	8
Total	22	11

At the request of the Youth Employment Service children leaving the Abbey Special School are re-examined to assist the Careers Officers in finding suitable employment for them. In 1972, 8 children were examined for this purpose.

The following table shows the numbers of children attending Day Special Schools in the Borough at the end of the year.

Category	Newman School	Abbey School	Kelford School	*Thundercliffe Grange
Blind	—	—	—	—
Partially sighted	4	—	—	—
Deaf	—	—	—	—
Partially hearing	4	—	—	—
Physically handicapped	48	—	—	—
Delicate	32	—	—	—
Maladjusted	21	—	—	—
Educationally subnormal	—	136	45	56
Epileptic	5	—	—	—
Speech defect	3	—	—	—
Total	117	136	45	56

\* Hospital Special School

(These figures do not include 30 children who live in the West Riding of Yorkshire and attend the Newman School).

## Speech Therapy

At the beginning of 1972 patients on the register were as follows — 7 adults 43 pre-school children and 176 school children. New referrals during the year were 2 adults, 33 pre-school children and 120 school children.

Visits to special schools were carried out as usual, 19 children being treated at the Newman School and 14 at the Abbey School.

## Attendances for Speech Therapy

	School children	Pre-school children	Adults	Total
Patients	235	66	5	306
Attendances made	1,175	333	34	1,542

## Disorders treated by the Speech Therapist

Disorders	School children	Pre-school children	Adults	Total
Dyslalia	187	56	—	243
Laryngectomy	—	—	1	1
Laryngeal web	1	—	—	1
Stammer	23	5	1	29
Dysarthria	14	1	—	15
Cleft palate	7	3	—	10
Dyseneia	3	—	—	3
Dysphonia	—	—	4	4
Dysphasia	2	—	2	4
Dysphasia and dysarthria	1	—	—	1
Delayed language development	—	3	—	3
Not yet assessed	20	—	1	21

## Patients discharged from the Speech Therapy Clinic

Reason	School children	Pre-school children	Adults	Total
Treatment successful	48	9	2	59
Treatment not required	15	1	—	16
Left area	5	2	1	8
Failed appointments	36	13	—	49
Total	104	25	3	132

## Physiotherapy

During the year fifty-five children were treated and a total of 2,365 treatments were given at the Newman School.

Close liaison was maintained with the Consultant Orthopaedic Service.

**Chiropody**

243 school children and 5 pre-school children were treated during the year.

As in previous years, the Chiropodist co-operated closely with the School Medical Officers and General Practitioners, many of whom referred children for treatment.

The conditions treated were as follows: --

Condition	Cases	Attendances
Verrucae	202	512
Corns	23	54
Nail conditions	5	11
Callosities	11	22
Others	7	17
Total	248	616

**Vaccination and  
Immunisation**

**Diphtheria**

During the year 96 children aged 5–15 years were immunised—i.e. completed a primary course of 3 injections, and 1,162 children previously immunised were given a reinforcing dose of diphtheria antigen.

There have been no cases of this disease in Rotherham since 1952.

**Tetanus**

152 children of school age were immunised during the year and 1,260 booster doses were given.

**Measles**

56 children of school age were given measles vaccine in 1972.

**Poliomyelitis**

In 1972, 119 school children completed a primary course, i.e. 3 doses of oral vaccine, and 1,975 reinforcing doses were given.

### Rubella

In accordance with the recommendations of the Department of Health and Social Security, rubella vaccine is now offered to girls aged 11 years. The object is to prevent rubella infection later in life, during pregnancy, as this can cause severe damage to the unborn child. The number immunised in 1972 was 456.

### Tuberculosis

B.C.G. vaccination is now offered to all school children aged 11 years.

The results of skin testing in 1972 are given in the following table:--

School	Number in age group	Consents received		Number tested	Positive to skin test	
		Number	%		Number	%
Spurley Hey	184	138	75.0	137	4	2.9
Clifton	115	97	84.3	84	1	1.2
Oakwood	199	165	82.9	157	15	9.6
St. Bernard's	127	102	80.3	72	4	5.6
Kimberworth	227	222	97.8	161	7	4.3
South Grove	202	158	78.2	119	11	9.2
Old Hall	199	169	84.9	148	16	10.8
Wingfield	169	149	88.1	133	3	2.3
Total	1,422	1,200	84.4	1,011	61	6.03



**The Staffing Position**

Although during the year 1972 the total full time equivalent of dental officers was 3.7, at the end of December the number was 4.3 an increase of 0.3 of a dental officer over the figures for the previous year. Because she was leaving the district, Mrs. R. Brooks resigned her post as a part time dental officer in March and Mr. N. J. Kilner commenced full time duties in December. With two dental technicians, two clerks and five dental surgery assistants adequate facilities exist for the inspection and treatment of the present school population and the increase in numbers due to the raising of the school leaving age to 16 in July 1973. However, it cannot be too strongly emphasised that this favourable position will no longer apply in April 1974 when the local government boundaries are re—organised and, unless there is an increase in the number of dental officers employed in the area, an eventual decline in the standard of service offered in Rotherham will be the result.

One can, each year, pay credit to the far sighted policy of this local authority in the provision of equipment and furnishings for the clinics and for the facilities which are available to enable staff to attend post graduate courses. These factors have a great influence in attracting staff to work in an area, and have much to do in encouraging them to remain.

**Allocation of Sessions**

Type of Session	Number	%
Administrative	5	0.3
School inspection	67	4.2
Treatment School Health Service	1,464	91.0
Treatment Maternal and Child Health	40	2.5
Dental Health Education	31	2.0
Total	1,607	100.0

## Treatment

A total of 1,464 sessions were spent on treatment for the School Dental Service. The pattern of treatment continues to show the same trend as was seen in the five years' review in the 1971 annual report. The total full time equivalent of 3.7 dental officers have produced 7,199 permanent fillings in permanent teeth compared with 7,024 produced by four dental officers in 1971. The number of general anaesthetics continues to show a decrease, 1,875 having been administered in the past year compared with 2,079 in the previous year. When it is considered that these anaesthetics were administered for the extraction of teeth, the number is still too high, although the fall is encouraging in that it proves in a small way that the acceptance of extractions under general anaesthetic as a normal form of treatment is slowly being changed. That 4,892 permanent and deciduous teeth were extracted during the year, leaves no room for complacency. The vast majority of these teeth were extracted because they were too carious to be saved by the time the patient attended for treatment. However, the number of extractions does show a steady decrease on the previous year.

The problem is how to encourage apathetic parents to seek treatment for their children whilst the treatment of the carious teeth is a relatively simple matter necessitating the filling of small cavities. Some progress has been made but much remains to be done. Modern equipment and pleasant well decorated surgeries and waiting areas do much to allay the apprehension of nervous patients and parents. Perhaps the latter are the most apprehensive since they have been conditioned to dread dentistry throughout their lives and have no concept of modern methods of treatment and pain control. An inevitable result is that their fear is passed on to their children. It might well be that the best place for dental treatment is in a surgery on school premises where dentistry becomes a normal part of school life and where the standards of behaviour of the school community apply.

### **Orthodontic treatment**

Mr. J. H. Gardiner continues to attend Ferham Clinic to advise dental officers on orthodontic problems. 61 patients were referred for his opinion during the year. The number of lapsed cases (25) continues to cause concern for, in spite of careful screening, the annual number of discontinued cases remains constant. Orthodontic treatment makes demands on both parent and patient. In many cases, treatment lasts over two or three years during which regular attendance at the clinic for the adjustment of the appliance is necessary. However carefully this is explained and the fact that the orthodontic appliance itself is not comfortable to wear in the early stages, it is only when treatment has commenced that patient and parent have any idea of what is involved and find the process disagreeable.

The service is free to the patient but expensive to the community. A financial deposit, large enough to cover the expenses of initial study models, X—Rays and appliances, and repayable at the end of the treatment would ensure that these lapsed cases were not a financial loss to the service and also give the patient and parent some appreciation of the financial implication of the treatment.

### **Courses**

Miss J. Stocks attended an extended post graduate course at the Charles Clifford Dental Hospital on Crown and Bridge Technique. Miss J. H. Egan attended a weekend course at the Charles Clifford Dental Hospital on Periodontology and a 3 day residential course organised by the Society of Medical Officers of Health on The Dentist, his Team and the Community.

### **Domiciliary Visits**

There were four 'after hours' visits for the treatment of post—extraction haemorrhage.

## School Inspections

In 67 inspection sessions, all schools and the industrial training centre were visited. Since annual inspections are the rule, the majority of pupils receive an average of ten inspections in the course of their school lives. It is extremely gratifying to see the high standard of dental care received by some children, both from the local authority service and from the general dental service, and one can only commend those parents who, on receiving information following the annual dental inspection that their children require dental treatment, obtain it for them from the available services. On the other hand, no words are strong enough to condemn the attitude of the other group of parents who ignore repeated warnings that treatment is necessary and whose children attend only when driven to the dentist by severe pain as emergency patients, consequently playing havoc with the appointments system.

The number of pupils receiving treatment from the general dental services is 15 per cent of the total school population. Although this is a slight increase, the vast majority of pupils receive their dental treatment only from the school dental service and many of the ones receiving treatment from the general dental service seek it only after they have been inspected in school. The pattern of distribution of treatment from the two services throughout the area is extremely uneven, there being some areas which are resistant to treatment from either branch of the service other than for the relief of pain. Slow and painstaking dental health education plays an important role in attempting to alter attitudes to treatment. Not only is its function to teach the cause and control of dental disease but also to try to change the attitude of mind of that section of the community who regard the complete loss of natural teeth and their replacement with full dentures as inevitable by the age of twenty-five.

## Clinics

The following table gives the breakdown of work at Cranworth Road and Ferham Clinics.

				Extractions		Fillings				
						Permanent Teeth		Deciduous Teeth		
Clinic	Total Attendances	Patients treated	Treatment sessions	Permanent teeth	Deciduous teeth	Fillings	Teeth filled	Fillings	Teeth filled	General anaesthetics
Ferham	7,336	2,758	915	902	2,309	4,281	3,485	925	802	1,267
Cranworth Road	4,965	1,750	589	582	1,448	2,951	2,399	462	404	747
Total	12,301	4,508	1,504	1,484	3,757	7,232	5,884	1,387	1,206	2,014

With the development of the housing programme in the Cranworth Road area, the population served by this clinic will now increase. However as this clinic has only two surgeries its total output is inevitably two thirds that of Ferham.

## Survey of tetracycline staining of children's teeth

During 1971, in conjunction with the University of Sheffield, a survey was conducted on the discolouration of teeth of children living within the Borough. The tetracyclines are widely prescribed broad spectrum antibiotics which, since their introduction in 1950, have been used for the treatment of many conditions, but, as they were extensively prescribed, so were many unwanted side effects recognised. One of the earliest hazards to be suspected was the discolouration of the teeth but at the time it was not known whether this was due to the conditions under treatment or to the drug therapy. Following the first reports in 1956 in a group of children treated by tetracycline therapy for cystic fibrosis, other reports quickly followed leaving no doubt that the discolouration was due to the drug.

Tetracyclines fluoresce a golden yellow in ultra violet light, a characteristic which enables their presence to be detected in mineralised tissues such as teeth and bone. This is because tetracyclines have an affinity for heavy metallic ions. Consequently when the tissues of the body are undergoing calcification, the tetracycline is attached to the calcium involved in the process and becomes incorporated in the calcified tissue. Bone undergoes a continuous process of remodelling throughout life with the result that in time the tetracycline is removed. This does not occur with the teeth which once formed, retain this combination of tetracycline and calcium within their structure. Unfortunately for the patient the resulting discolouration is visible to the naked eye and presents as a dirty grey brown or yellow discolouration depending on which analogue of the drug was used. The survey started because the dental officers in the school dental service in Rotherham had a clinical impression that all the teeth extracted in the clinics were contaminated by tetracycline.

Teeth are formed and are mineralised at times which are reasonably constant for a particular tooth form. For example, the first permanent molar tooth erupts into the mouth at six years but its crown commences to mineralise at birth and its roots are not fully formed until two years after its eruption. Should tetracycline be given at any time during the development of the tooth, the presence of fluorescent bands when the extracted tooth is viewed under ultra-violet light will indicate by the number, width and intensity of these bands the number of treatments and their duration.

Rotherham and Northallerton were chosen for this survey because they presented features which made them suitable for comparison. Firstly, the drinking water supplied to both areas differed only insignificantly in its fluoride content and therefore the teeth of one group of children were not protected by systemic fluoride against caries more than the other group. Secondly the children in each area attended central dental clinics which were not geographically selective in their catchment areas. Thirdly



the two towns showed wide variation in levels of industrial pollution. Northallerton is a market town which is almost pollution free whilst Rotherham is situated in an area of heavy industry and has a heavily polluted atmosphere.

For the period under review, first permanent molar teeth were obtained from patients in each area. 383 teeth were obtained from Rotherham and 280 from Northallerton. These teeth were ground into sections and viewed under ultraviolet light. The fluorescent bands occurring in the dentine were counted and tabulated. It was found that 80 per cent of the teeth from the Rotherham school children showed fluorescent bands and 64 per cent of those from Northallerton showed the bands. The number of crown lines was greater in Rotherham than in Northallerton. This indicates that not only were more children affected in Rotherham than Northallerton but that the number of courses of tetracycline treatment was higher per individual in Rotherham than in Northallerton. The extremities of the figures show that 36 per cent of the teeth from Northallerton had no lines, whilst 12 per cent of the teeth from Rotherham had more than 9 lines.

A number of external factors could have influenced these results. These would include the population under review, the environment in which the population lived and the individual preference of those prescribing the drug. In this case the environmental difference is spectacular; the high atmospheric pollution gives rise to a high level of respiratory tract infection in children with the consequent need for antibiotic therapy.

It was also possible to show that there was a fall in the administration of tetracycline since 1965 and this may be attributed to two causes. Firstly, the more critical attitude to the prescribing of tetracycline since the publicity given to its adverse dental side effects and secondly — and more particularly in the case of Rotherham — an improvement in the level of atmospheric pollution which in turn leads to a reduction in respiratory tract infections.

In conclusion it can be said that a survey which commenced to investigate a clinical impression that the majority of the teeth of a group of Rotherham school children were of an unaesthetic colour, brought to light an environmental problem. These young people had, as a result of living in a heavily polluted atmosphere, suffered from an above average incidence of respiratory tract infections for which tetracycline had been prescribed. Thus it can be said that dirty coloured teeth were an indirect result of dirty air and it is to be hoped that with the reduction of atmospheric pollution, tetracycline stained teeth will become a relic of the days of smoke. Meanwhile it is interesting to speculate on the future treatment of these unsightly teeth. Will the National Health Service, having provided the drug, authorise the provision of six upper and six lower porcelain jacket crowns to restore the appearance of the anterior teeth of those affected?

### Dental Health Education

	Number of Talks
Mothercraft and Child Welfare Clinics	12
Playgroups	43
Primary Schools	13
Student Nurses	1
Staff	2

This aspect of the work is expanding slowly. Constant education of the public at large is vital if any progress is to be made to remove the misconceptions which are held by all sections of the population on the subject of dentistry.

This year has seen an increase in the number of talks given to pre-school playgroups. Much of this work has been admirably undertaken by Mrs. H. Boulton and Mrs. P. Bailey who are a clerk and a dental surgery assistant respectively and who, with some assistance from the Principal Dental Officer, have visited all the playgroups in the Borough, many on several occasions. This is the most effective method of reaching the under-fives and, through the literature and leaflet which they take home, their mothers.



### **Prevention**

A limited amount of topical fluoride has been applied to the teeth of some patients during the past year. This is a time consuming process and is a poor substitute for the adjustment of the drinking water to contain 1 p.p.m.

The resolution passed by Sheffield City Council in December 1972 to proceed further with its fluoridation policy in spite of continued opposition by Doncaster County Borough Council, brought forth the usual hysterical and ill-informed criticisms. That the wishes of the electorates of Sheffield and Rotherham can be effectively blocked by a dissident minority cannot be called democratic. If all other methods fail, the reorganisation of the water authorities might offer some hope in that the control of the water supply will cease to be a local authority matter.

### **The future**

In April 1974 the School Health Service, which includes the School Dental Service, will pass from the control of the local authority to the Area Health Authority, which will be responsible for co-ordinating the existing three branches of the health service.

A complete re-appraisal of the function of the school service is necessary to ascertain which aspects of health care are better undertaken by the other branches of the service and which are more usefully fulfilled by a health service based on the school but with close connection with the health service as a whole.

In the instance of the dental service, the ties with school should become even closer. In the present situation, school children are inspected, patients are notified that treatment is needed and appointments are sent for the patient to attend one of the two fixed clinics, neither of which is centrally situated. Where facilities for treatment exist near to the patient's home or school, it is more satisfactory for these patients to be treated by the general dental service with the loss of less school time and without the expense of considerable bus fares necessary for a parent and child to cross the town.

Our thinking must be re-orientated if the school dental service is to exist in the future. The service will need to be based more on the school by the use of mobile units and by the use of fixed dental surgeries in large comprehensive schools. Mobile units have been used in rural districts for many years and there is a good case for extending their use to schools in towns and cities.

Taking the treatment to the patient will have an advantage in reducing the number of failed appointments. During 1972 approximately 25 per cent of conservation appointments were failed. To a considerable extent this is allowed for by overbooking but nevertheless some wastage of dental officer time is inevitable. The problem of bringing patient to treatment can be resolved in cases where the school has its own transport which can be used to take groups of children to and from the clinic. During the past year use has been made of the Sunshine Coach to transport pupils from the Newman School to and from Cranworth Road Clinic for treatment. The failed appointments have been non-existent and for the first time since dental inspections took place at the Newman School it can be said that all those desiring treatment from the Local Authority service have received it. As other schools do not have such transport facilities, the only alternative is to take the treatment to the patient, which ensures that this treatment is obtained with the minimum interruption of school life.

A further advantage of the presence of the dental team in school is that they are in an excellent position to embark on programmes of dental health education and they can become valued honorary members of the school staff able to bring to dental health education the personal touch which it sometimes lacks.

A service based on the school will take the dental service to a priority group of patients which at the present does not always receive or appreciate the need for dental treatment.

The foregoing should not be taken to imply that the salaried dental officer will spend all his time on this type of work. With the reorganisation of the service more branches of community dentistry will come within his scope allowing him to treat sections of the community which are not now covered by the provisions of the local authority service.

The danger in the forthcoming re-organisation is that the personal contact with the service to which this area has been accustomed will be lost in a maze of administration and managerial jargon. Any health service begins and ends with the patients and not with either the professional or administrative staff. It is essential that in any future planning the patients' welfare and needs are the first and foremost considerations and unless this is brought constantly to the fore, instead of producing the best health service in Europe, the 1974 reorganisation of the Health Service will produce the biggest ever soulless bureaucracy.

#### Reference

Egan, J. H., Tring, F.C., Prout, R.E.S. (1972), *Brit. J. prev.soc.Med.* 26.259.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

**Registration of Nursing Homes**                      There was one registered nursing home in the Borough, providing facilities for medical and surgical patients. The home was also approved to undertake treatment under the Abortion Act, 1967.

**Nurses Agencies**                              A certificate of registration under the Nurses Agencies Act, 1957 was issued to one Agency in the Borough.

**Cremation**                                      The Medical Officer of Health is Medical Referee to the Rotherham Crematorium. The following table shows the numbers of cremations since the Crematorium opened in 1962.

Year	Borough residents	Non-residents	Total
1962*	330	203	533
1963	408	321	729
1964	402	353	755
1965	437	347	784
1966	489	424	913
1967	470	452	922
1968	495	485	980
1969	581	513	1,094
1970	624	605	1,229
1971	579	536	1,115
1972	611	646	1,257

\*from 12th February

Of the residents of the Borough who died during 1972, 60% were cremated.

**Removal of Persons in need of Care and Attention**                      There was no case in which it was necessary to invoke the powers of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, which provides for the compulsory removal to appropriate accommodation of persons requiring care and attention.

**Appointed Factory  
Doctor**

Following the resignation of the Appointed Factory Doctor, the Medical Officer of Health became Appointed Factory Doctor for the County Borough from April 1st to June 5th 1972. The work performed during this period is summarised below.

Medical examinations of Young Persons	107
Examinations undertaken in accordance with Special Regulations	9
Investigation of Industrial Disease	1

The Medical Officer of Health is also Appointed Factory Doctor for the Authority's industrial training centre. Nine medical examinations of Young Persons were carried out at the centre during the year.

**Housing — medical  
priority**

The Medical Officer of Health advised the Housing Department on the medical aspects of 757 applications for Corporation tenancies. Outright priority on medical grounds was recommended in 182 cases and additional points were given to 105 applicants. In 289 cases it was considered that the circumstances did not justify preferential treatment in the allocation of tenancies.

The most common conditions giving rise to applications for medical priority are heart disease, arthritis, chronic bronchitis and emphysema. As these diseases progress, the sufferers experience increasing difficulty in climbing stairs and hills. There is consequently a great demand for ground floor flats with level access. Unfortunately the number of ground floor flats available falls far short of the number required and it is possible to recommend rehousing in this type of accommodation for only the most severely incapacitated applicants. The provision of flats at ground level, or at higher levels serviced by lifts, in the Oakhill and Wharncliffe Hill developments has greatly assisted in meeting the needs of elderly and infirm tenants. It is regrettable, however, that tenants who have difficulty in climbing stairs find their problems aggravated by the improvements now being made to many older houses in the borough, as the alterations made to the houses generally result in the toilet being moved from ground level to the first floor.

**Medical Services for  
the Social Services  
Department**

All children are medically examined by a school medical officer on admission to and discharge from the Children's Homes. A certificate of fitness is issued in respect of any child who is to be boarded out. All children at Wallhead Grange are examined each month.

Medical examinations	173
Visits made by medical officers	122
Visits made by health visitors	12

Dental treatment:—

Number of children inspected	39
Number requiring treatment	19
Extractions	6
Fillings	10
Scaling and polishing	3

**Medical Examination of  
Corporation Employees  
and Others**

During the year 1,133 medical examinations were carried out. Details of routine examinations are shown in the following table:—

	Persons examined		Persons unfit	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
New staff appointments	94	80	1	—
Pre—employment examination—				
Ambulance driver/attendants	3	—	—	—
Bus drivers and conductors	39	—	—	—
Education Department	1	—	—	—
Food handlers	7	86	1	—
Housing Department	—	1	—	—
Social Services Department	4	74	—	9
Waterworks employees	—	—	—	—
Admission to sickness pay scheme	192	169	1	2
Periodic examinations—				
Employees working with radioactive substances	2	—	—	—
Heavy goods vehicle licences	51	—	2	—
Passenger service vehicle licences	136	1	—	—
Waterworks employees	—	—	—	—
Re-examination	22	7	—	—
Examinations requested by other Local Authorities	1	1	—	—
Total	552	419	5	11

In addition, 32 men and 22 women were examined under the provisions of the sickness pay scheme after two months absence from work.

Following medical examination, premature retirement on medical grounds was recommended for 2 men.

43 men and 65 women were examined for admission to a college or department of education. Two women were found to be unfit.

The numbers of examinations carried out for each department were as follows:—

Department	Staff (New appointments)	Manual Workers (Sickness pay Scheme)	Other examinations
Borough Architect's	17	—	—
Borough Engineer's	16	23	38
Borough Solicitor's	—	—	—
Borough Treasurer's	21	—	—
Building Works	5	88	12
Catering	—	81	95
Education	38	70	113
Fire and Ambulance	2	—	21
Health	16	2	1
Housing	12	1	1
Library, Museum and Arts	12	—	1
Markets and Baths	1	3	1
Parks and Cemeteries	1	29	6
Planning	6	—	1
Social Services	20	26	95
Town Clerk's	3	—	1
Transport	4	38	212
Weights and Measures	—	—	—
Total	174	361	598



The reasons for rejection of candidates examined were as follows:—

	Men	Women
Defective hearing	—	—
Defective vision	—	1
Cardiovascular disorder	—	2
Hypertension	2	2
Neurological disorder	—	1
Orthopaedic disorder	—	1
Psychiatric disorder	1	—
Respiratory disease	—	—
Other	2	4

Acceptance of 4 men and 1 woman was deferred pending medical treatment of the candidates.

#### Influenza vaccination

During the Autumn, influenza vaccine was administered to employees of three Corporation departments. The numbers of persons vaccinated were as follows:—

Borough Engineer's Department	55
Health Department	35
Social Services Department	162
	<hr/>
Total	252
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#### Road Traffic Act, 1960

The Medical Officer of Health advises the Local Taxation Officer regarding the issue of driving licences to applicants who declare that they suffer or have suffered from epilepsy, sudden attacks of disabling giddiness or fainting. During the year, 15 applications were referred for consideration. After consultation with the applicants' general practitioners, it was recommended that licences should be granted to 11 applicants and refused in 3 cases. The investigation of one application had not been completed by the end of the year.



Public Mortuary

Bodies received (including 360 from outside the County Borough)	584
Autopsies	563
Total number of days bodies held in mortuary	1,838

Summary of admissions

Borough ambulance	— from home	50
	— from street	30
	— from work place	9
West Riding ambulance	— from home	12
	— from street	4
	— from work place	1
Mortuary vehicle	— from home	90
	— from hospital	178
	— from work place	2
	— from river	2
Undertakers	—	206
		584

Monthly admissions

January	51	July	47
February	41	August	57
March	44	September	42
April	42	October	45
May	43	November	56
June	44	December	72
			584

Causes of death

	County Borough	Other	Total
Medical and surgical conditions	188	308	496
Suicide	2	5	7
Manslaughter	1	1	2
Works accidents	3	—	3
Road accidents	10	20	30
Home accidents	9	10	19
Other accidents	7	9	16
Homicide	1	1	2
Open verdict	3	6	9
Total	224	360	584



# **environmental health services**

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Housing

Nuisance and disrepair

657 complaints of nuisance and disrepair were received during the year. Nuisances affecting 2273 houses were found as a result of complaints or during district inspections.

No applications for certificates under the provisions of the Rent Act, 1957 were received.

Number of dwellings in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	118
Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
by owners	73
by Local Authority in default of owners	—
Number of dwellings rendered fit after informal action	75

Demolition and closure

11 clearance areas involving 76 houses were declared during the year.

132 houses included in confirmed clearance or compulsory purchase orders were demolished. 53 local authority houses were closed or demolished.

No individual unfit houses were demolished. 1 closing order was made.

House purchase

399 enquiries were received from prospective house purchasers concerning the effects of the slum clearance programme on individual houses.

191 houses were visited in connection with applications for mortgages to ensure that the period of repayment and probable life of the house were properly related.

### **Standard grants**

409 enquiries were made by prospective applicants. 283 applications for grants were received and 274 of these were approved during the year. Details are as follows:—

#### **Grants approved:**

owner—occupiers	189
others	85
Works completed and grant paid	198
Total grant paid	£34,446

#### **Amenities provided:**

Bath or shower	115
Washbasin	138
Hot water supply	145
Water closet	196
Sink	2

### **Housing Act, 1969**

24 applications for qualification certificates were received. 18 certificates were issued and 2 were refused.

There were 55 applications for combined qualification certificates and standard grants. 43 provisional certificates were issued. 2 were refused. 24 qualification certificates were issued.

### **Legal proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936**

None.

### **Houses in Multiple Occupation**

There has been little change in the occupation of this type of premises and we are fortunate in Rotherham that we have been able to keep reasonable control of the situation.

The number of houses known to be in multiple occupation is 2.

**Caravans**

There was no change during the year in the number of caravans on licensed sites in the County Borough. Licences for privately owned sites have been issued as follows:—

Capacity of Site	Number of site	Number of caravans	
		Actual	Permitted
1 caravan	1	1	1
2 caravans	1	1	2
5 caravans	1	5	5

**Water** 34 samples of drinking water and 48 samples of swimming bath water were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. All the samples were satisfactory.

Four samples were taken from the paddling pool in Clifton Park in June, July and August. All were satisfactory and revealed adequate chlorination.

In addition to samples of the public swimming baths samples of the Newman School and Oasis baths were taken.

**Sanitary Accommodation**

**House drainage**

1,587 visits were made in connection with drain tests, defective drains and drainage appliances.

The Building Works Department cleared 5 private drains and repaired 12 sewers involving 64 houses at our request and costs were recovered from the owners concerned.

**Licensed premises and cinemas**

192 inspections were made of the sanitary accommodation at licensed premises and cinemas. Works of improvement and repair carried out have been listed under food premises.

**Prevention of Damage by  
Pests Act, 1949**

	Type of Property	
	Non— Agricultural	Agricultural
Number of properties in district	34,656	26
Number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification or during visits to food premises	2,331	1
Number infested by (i) Rats	600	1
(ii) Mice	493	—
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	71	43
Number infested by (i) Rats	30	4
(ii)Mice	33	—

**Verminous Premises**                      409 premises were treated for infestation. Details are as follows:—

	Bugs	Cockroaches	Other pests	Total
Corporation houses	109	21	198	328
Private premises	6	9	66	81

**Offensive Trades**                      No complaints of nuisance were received in connection with the two offensive trades now registered.

**Factories Act, 1961**                      463 factory inspections were made with 23 re—visits as follows:—

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	—	9	—
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	280	463	—	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	—	—	—
Total	288	463	9	—

The following table gives details of defects found in factories:—

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	30	24	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	30	24	—	2	—

#### Outworkers

No outworkers were notified in Rotherham during the year.

#### Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

All the known premises to which the Act applies and for the inspection of which the Local Authority is responsible have been inspected. The Inspectors made 1,565 visits to registered premises during the year.

#### Registration and General Inspections

Class of premises	Premises newly registered during the year	Premises on the register at the end of the year	Registered premises inspected during the year
Offices	14	169	121
Retail shops	55	494	446
Wholesale shops, warehouses	3	17	11
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	9	69	57
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—



## Persons Employed in Registered Premises

Class of workplace		Number of persons employed	
Offices		2,264	
Retail shops		2,728	
Wholesale departments and warehouses		136	
Catering establishments open to the public		390	
Canteens		3	
Fuel storage depots		—	
Men	1,920	Total	5,521
Women	3,601		

94 notices in respect of contraventions have been complied with.

Details of defects and deficiencies found on inspection are set out below:—

Lack of first aid equipment	55
Abstract not displayed	53
Lack of thermometer	20
Absence of handrail	2
Dangerous machinery	4
Dirty premises	20
Inadequate lighting	2
Unsatisfactory washing facilities	4
Unsatisfactory sanitary conveniences	16
Inadequate heating	1
Others	12

### Exemptions

		In force	Granted during the year	Refused during the year
Part I	Space	—	—	—
Part II	Temperature	—	—	—
Part III	Sanitary conveniences	—	—	—
Part IV	Washing facilities			
	Retail shops	1	—	—

### Reported accidents

Workplace	Reported	Investigated	Result of investigation			
			Prosecution	Formal warning	Informal advice	No action
Offices	7	—	—	—	—	—
Retail shops	29	3	—	—	3	—
Wholesale shops and warehouses	5	—	—	—	—	—
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	2	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	43	3	—	—	3	—

No fatal accidents were reported

### Analysis of reported accidents

	Offices	Retail shops	Wholesale warehouses	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel storage depots
Machinery	—	—	—	—	—
Transport	2	1	—	—	—
Falls of persons	3	12	3	—	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person	—	3	—	—	—
Handling goods	1	5	1	1	—
Use of hand tools	—	2	1	—	—
Struck by falling object	—	3	—	1	—
Not otherwise specified	1	3	—	—	—

Food Premises

The following list of premises and record of visits gives a picture of the types of food trades in the district inspected under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970.

Type	Number	Inspections
Bakehouse and confectioners	41	73
Butchers	66	71
Cafes	45	41
Clubs and licensed premises	133	156
Dairies and milk distributors	137	178
Factory canteens	52	21
Fish friers	44	60
Fishmongers	7	11
Food preparing premises	49	41
Frozen foods shops	3	6
Fruiterers and greengrocers	39	63
Grocers	146	239
Hawkers	5	—
Health foods shops	2	4
Ice cream shops or stores	202	243
Mineral water factories	1	1
School kitchens	32	28
Sweet factories	1	—
Sweet shops	63	97
Tripe purveyors	2	2
Wine stores	1	—

Improvements made in food premises during the year

Additional wash basins provided .. .. .	2
Hand washing notices displayed .. .. .	15
Hot water supplies provided .. .. .	6
Premises cleansed or repaired .. .. .	64
Accommodation for clothing and footwear provided ..	1
Name and address on food stalls . .. .	2
Provision of suitable waste storage .. .. .	8
First aid materials provided .. .. .	40
Additional sinks .. .. .	1
Provision of soap, towel or nail brush .. .. .	15
Dangerous machinery made safe .. .. .	1

**Sampling of Food  
and Drugs**

257 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. 3 samples were unsatisfactory and warning letters were sent in each case. There were no prosecutions.

Unsatisfactory samples

Ice cream	1
Dried parsley	1
Pickled red cabbage	1

**Milk**

**Special designations**

All milk sold in Rotherham is now Pasteurised, Sterilised, Untreated or Ultra Heat Treated. Processing is done in plants situated in other districts and the bulk of the milk consumed is produced in other areas.

The following licences were issued in connection with the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963:—

Untreated	4
Pasteurised	176
Sterilised	153
Ultra heat treated	17

**Bacteriological examination**

59 samples of milk were taken for examination as to cleanliness and efficacy of heat treatment, with the following results:—

	Samples tested	Passed	Failed
Untreated	1	1	—
Pasteurised (Channel Island)	7	6	1
Pasteurised (Homogenised)	9	9	2
Pasteurised	24	22	2
Sterilised	18	18	—

There are only four small milk producers in the County Borough, two of whom farm—bottle. One sample was taken from locally produced raw milk during the year. This was satisfactory and was negative to the Brucella Abortus test.

Ice Cream

32 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination with the following results:—

		Soft Ice Cream	Other Ice Cream
Mobiles:—			
Satisfactory	— Grade 1	—	1
	— Grade 2	1	—
Unsatisfactory	— Grade 3	—	—
	— Grade 4	—	—
Premises:—			
Satisfactory	— Grade 1	—	30
	— Grade 2	—	—
Unsatisfactory	— Grade 3	—	—
	— Grade 4	—	—

Shellfish

All the mussels inspected during the year were from an approved cleansing centre.

Meat Inspection

The following details of animals slaughtered at the public abattoir were supplied by the Markets Superintendent:—

Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
6,386	455	5	14,026	13,989	34,861

The estimated weight of fresh killed meat and offals condemned at the public abattoir during the year was:—

All causes	17 tons 0 cwts.
Tuberculosis only	5 cwts.

Details of animals found to be diseased are given in the following table:—

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<i>Tuberculosis</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which part was condemned	—	—	—	—	72
Percentage affected	—	—	—	—	0.5
<i>Cysticercosis</i>					
Carcasses of which part was condemned	35	1	—	—	—
Carcasses treated by refrigeration	23	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Percentage affected	0.9	0.2	—	—	—
<i>All other diseases</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	18	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which part was condemned	1,267	166	2	370	3,581
Percentage affected	20.12	36.48	40.0	2.63	25.59

**Foreign Matter and  
Mould in Food**

Details of complaints received of foreign matter or mould in food are as follows:—

Commodity	Foreign Matter		Mould
	Home produced food	Imported food	
Milk	6	—	—
Bread	3	—	—
Canned meat	2	3	—
Fish	1	—	—
Other food	11	5	8

**Prosecutions**

One prosecution, relating to mould in food, resulted in a fine of £20.

**Other food**

Food surrendered included:—

Dairy products	273 lbs.
Meat	596 lbs.
Lard	436 lbs.
Frozen foods — poultry	638 lbs.
— fish	2,128 packets
— meat	869 packets
— other	6,304 packets
Ice cream	618 packets and 588 cartons
Ice lollipops	228 and 42 cartons
Other foods	270 cartons, 622 packets and 3,143 tins

**Pharmacy and Poisons  
Act, 1933**

32 licences were issued authorising the sale of poisons included in Part 2 of the Poisons List.

**Fertiliser and Feeding  
Stuffs Act, 1926**

7 samples of fertilisers and 5 of feeding stuffs were taken for analysis. One sample of sow and weaner meal contained a slight excess of oil and the manufacturer's attention was drawn to the need for accuracy in the statutory statement.

**Deposit of Poisonous  
Waste Act, 1972**

The Regulations made under the Act came into force in August, 1972. Notification of deposit of poisonous wastes appears to be proceeding in accordance with the Regulations, and has not revealed any serious problems.

Noise

12 complaints were received and investigated. Informal action secured a reduction of the noise to an acceptable level in 11 instances and in the remaining case noise level measurements, made over a period of several days, did not justify legal action.

Noise nuisances

	Industrial	Commercial	Domestic	Total
Nuisances confirmed	2	10	1	13
Nuisances remedied informally	2	8	1	11

Clean Air

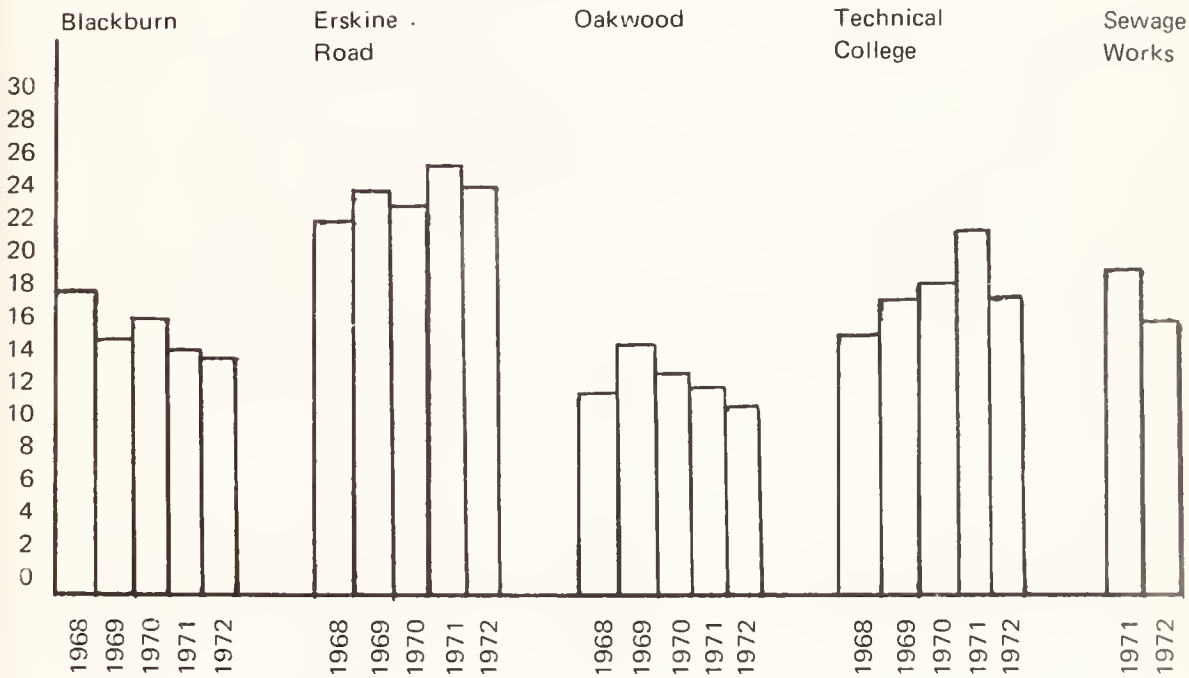
4,682 visits were made in connection with atmospheric pollution including smoke observations at factories and inspections relating to smoke control areas.

Two new smoke control orders – Blackburn and Wellgate – were declared during the year.

No major changes in industrial air pollution took place during the year. Apart from domestic smoke, nearly all the town’s atmospheric pollution problems arise from the ‘scheduled processes’.

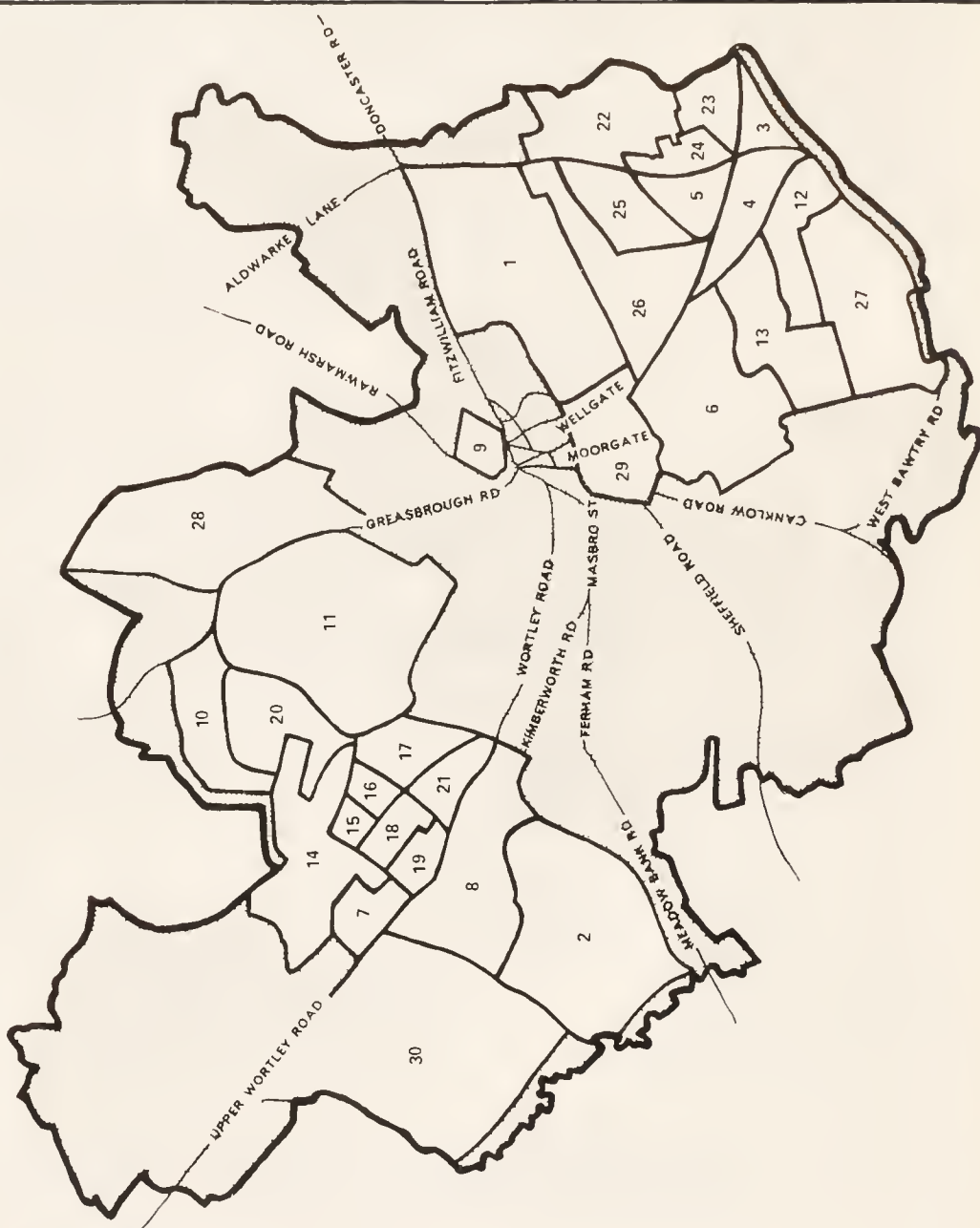
Standard Deposit Gauges

Average monthly deposit in tons per square mile for the years 1968–1972.



# SMOKE CONTROL ORDERS

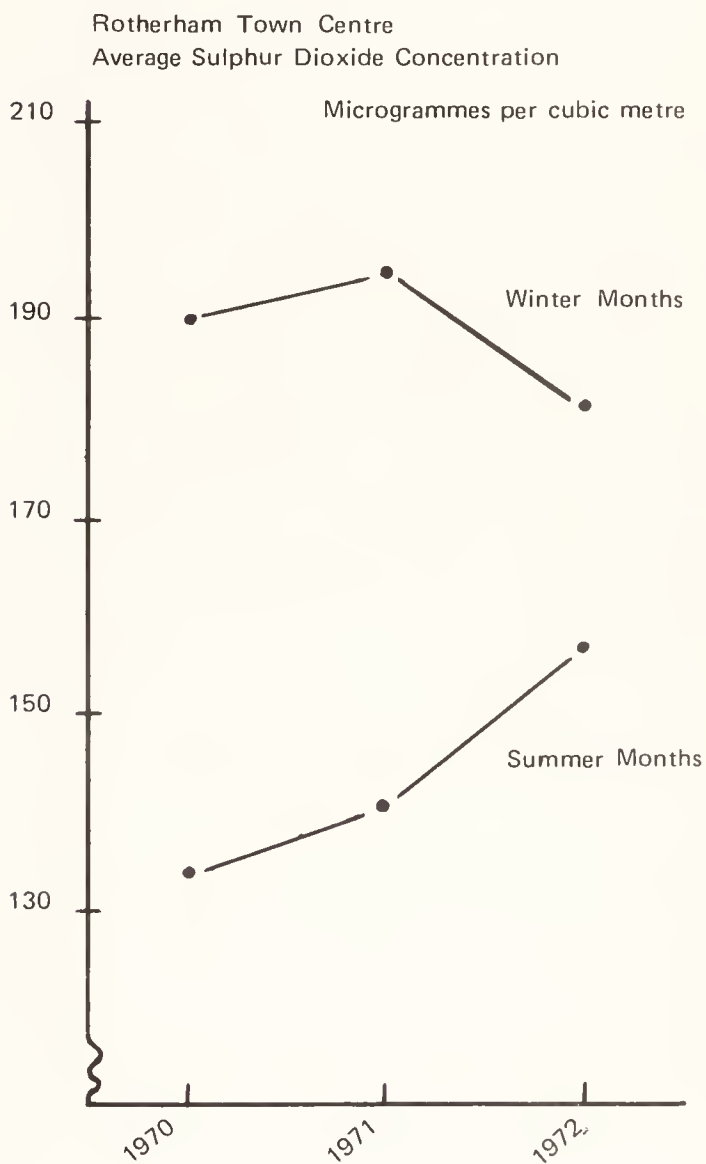
1 Doncaster Road	No.1	1971
2 Richmond Park	No.1	1969
3 Wickersley Road	No.1	1965
4 Wickersley Road	No.2	1965
5 Wickersley Road	No.3	1965
6 Broom Valley	—	1969
7 Redscope	—	1967
8 Kimberworth	No.1	1967
9 St. Anns	No.1	1966
10 Greasbrough	No.1	1966
11 Greasbrough	No.2	1968
12 Broom Lane	No.1	1966
13 Broom Lane	No.2	1968
14 Kimberworth Park	No.1	1953
15 Kimberworth Park	No.2	1961
16 Kimberworth Park	No.3	1961
17 Kimberworth Park	No.4	1960
18 Kimberworth Park	No.5	1960
19 Kimberworth Park	No.6	1960
20 Kimberworth Park	No.7	1963
21 Kimberworth Park	No.8	1966
22 Herringthorpe	No.1	1959
23 Herringthorpe	No.2	1959
24 Herringthorpe	No.3	1959
25 Herringthorpe	No.4	1967
26 Herringthorpe	No.5	1968
27 Moorgate	No.1	1959
28 Greasbrough	No.3	1971
29 Wellgate	—	1973
30 Blackburn	—	1972





### Smoke and sulphur dioxide

Measurements of smoke and sulphur dioxide are taken daily by an instrument installed in the Municipal Offices. The average smoke measurements have decreased since the instrument was installed in 1969, and there was a further substantial fall in 1972. The reduction in smoke pollution has not, however, been accompanied by a decrease in sulphur dioxide pollution during this period. The average annual sulphur dioxide measurements have remained constant, while the mean sulphur dioxide concentration during the summer months (April to September) has risen by 16.8% since 1970.



Industrial Plant	Number of chimney observations made	155
	Dark and black smoke	
	Number of contraventions recorded	—
	Successful prosecutions	—
	Furnaces	
	Applications for approval	13
	Number of cases in which alterations were required	—
	Number of applications granted	13
	Grit and dust emissions	
	Number of contraventions	—
	Height of chimneys	
	Number of plans submitted showing new chimneys	16
	Number of cases in which alterations were required	1
	Number approved	16

**Summary of Public Health  
Inspectors' Visits during  
1971**

**Visits:—**

Abattoir	298
Atmospheric pollution—domestic	4,527
—industrial	155
Bakehouses	28
Caravan sites	51
Disease of Animals Act	52
Drainage	1,587
Drain tests	372
Factories	463
Fairground	33
Food premises	2,027
Food sampling	518
Hairdressers and barbers	60
Housing	4,448
Infectious diseases	153
Licensed premises	193
Merchandise Marks Act	4
Offensive trades	1
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	1,565
Pest control	254
Pet shops	10
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	18
Street vendors and hawkers carts	1
Verminous premises	360
Water samples	143
Water supply	5
Other visits and interviews	7,878

**Nuisances:—**

Number of nuisances found	979
Number of nuisances abated	854

**Notices:—**

Number of informal notices served	425
Number of informal notices complied with	394
Number of statutory notices served	118
Number of statutory notices complied with	101



# appendix

Table 1

Registrar-General's Return of Deaths

Cause of Death	Sex	All Ages	Under four weeks	Four weeks and under one year	Age in Years										Death Rate per 1,000 Popula- tion
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		
B5 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	]	.02
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B18 Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	]	.02
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B19(1) Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity, etc.	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	]	.02
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B19(2) Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	]	.05
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
B19(3) Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	7	1	]	.22
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3		
B19(4) Malignant neoplasm, Intestine	M	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	8	]	.30
	F	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	5		
B19(5) Malignant neoplasm, larynx	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	]	.02
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
B19(6) Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	16	12	4	]	.52
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1		
B19(7) Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	]	.18
	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	5		
B19(8) Malignant neoplasm, Uterus	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	2		.11
B19(9) Malignant neoplasm, prostate	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—		.07
B19(1) Leukaemia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	]	.05
	F	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1		
B19(11) Other malignant neoplasms	M	27	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	5	7	6	5	]	.62
	F	25	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	6	8	9		
B20 Benign and unspecified neoplasms	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	]	.02
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
B21 Diabetes mellitus	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	]	.18
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	1		
B46(1) Other endocrine, etc. diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	]	.02
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1		
B23 Anaemias	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	]	.04
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2		
B46(3) Mental disorders	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	]	.01
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B46(4) Multiple sclerosis	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	]	.02
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B46(5) Other diseases of nervous system	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	]	.05
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
B26 Chronic rheumatic heart disease	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	]	.15
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	2		
B27 Hypertensive disease	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	]	.27
	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	8		
B28 Ischaemic heart disease	M	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	18	37	57	50	]	3.32
	F	116	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	14	39	58		
B29 Other forms of heart disease	M	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	6	12	]	.60
	F	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	18		
B30 Cerebrovascular disease	M	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	7	15	37	]	1.80
	F	88	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	9	21	55		

Cause of Death	Sex	All Ages	Under four weeks	Four weeks and under one year	Age in Years										Death Rate per 1,000 Population
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		
B46(6) Other diseases of circulatory system	M	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	9	] .50	
	F	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	24		
B31 Influenza	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	] .04	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
B32 Pneumonia	M	37	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	13	20	] .64	
	F	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	12		
B33(1) Bronchitis and emphysema	M	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	24	18	] .84	
	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	10		
B33(2) Asthma	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	] .01	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B46(7) Other diseases of respiratory system	M	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	] .16	
	F	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2		
B34 Peptic ulcer	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	] .06	
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2		
B36 Intestinal obstruction and hernia	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	] .02	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
B37 Cirrhosis of liver	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	] .04	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—		
B46(8) Other diseases of digestive system	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	] .11	
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3		
B38 Nephritis and nephrosis	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	] .04	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
B39 Hyperplasia of prostate	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	] .06	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B46(9) Other diseases, genito-urinary system	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	] .04	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
B46(10) Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	] .01	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
B46(11) Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	] .02	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1		
B42 Congenital anomalies	M	5	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	] .08	
	F	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B43 Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	M	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	] .07	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B44 Other causes of perinatal mortality	M	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	] .08	
	F	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B45 Symptoms and ill defined conditions	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	] .11	
	F	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8		
BE47 Motor vehicle accidents	M	11	—	—	—	5	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	] .18	
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—		
BE48 All other accidents	M	13	1	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	3	—	4	] .27	
	F	10	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	4		
BE49 Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	] .02	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
BE50 All other external causes	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	] .04	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—		
Total all causes	M	562	13	3	—	9	4	5	11	43	110	173	191	] 12.12	
	F	463	5	3	3	1	2	3	4	26	53	120	243		

TABLE 2

Cancer Deaths

	1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972	
	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate
Stomach and duodenum Lung, bronchus Breast Uterus Other sites	18	0.21	28	0.32	30	0.35	19	0.22	15	0.17	19	0.22	24	0.27	17	0.20	15	0.18	19	0.22
	46	0.53	40	0.46	38	0.44	44	0.50	51	0.59	31	0.36	48	0.55	45	0.52	60	0.71	44	0.52
	17	0.20	11	0.13	16	0.18	12	0.15	13	0.15	17	0.20	19	0.22	15	0.17	17	0.20	15	0.18
	4	0.04	6	0.07	6	0.07	4	0.05	6	0.07	9	0.10	4	0.05	10	0.12	15	0.18	9	0.11
	88	1.01	92	1.06	81	0.93	80	0.92	96	1.11	78	0.90	106	1.23	98	1.13	69	0.81	91	1.07
Total deaths and death rates from cancer	173	1.99	177	2.04	171	1.97	160	1.84	181	2.09	154	1.78	201	2.32	185	2.14	176	2.08	178	2.10
Total deaths and death rates, all causes	974	11.24	928	10.73	952	10.97	964	11.08	914	10.54	902	10.43	1,012	11.71	1,038	12.02	968	11.45	1,025	12.12
Proportion, cancer deaths to total deaths, 1 in	5.63		5.24		5.57		6.02		5.05		5.86		5.03		5.61		5.50		5.75	



Table 3  
Infant Deaths

Cause of death	Under 24 hours	1–6 days	7–27 days	Total under 4 weeks	28 days to 3 months	3–5 months	6 months to 1 year	Total under 1 year
Infective and parastic diseases	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Congenital anomalies	3	—	1	4	—	1	—	5
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	1	5	—	6	—	—	—	6
Other causes of perinatal mortality	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	7
Accident	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2
Total	11	5	2	18	2	3	1	24

Table 4

Birth and Death Rates — during the last 50 years

Year	Birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality rate	Estimated population
1923	23.85	11.30	100	70,000
1924	23.88	12.75	96	70,260
1925	22.27	11.74	83	70,300
1926	21.82	10.34	65	70,600
1927	20.76	13.46	90	70,080
1928	19.05	10.58	71	70,530
1929	20.01	12.13	83	70,790
1930	18.72	10.50	74	70,390
1931	18.18	12.03	92	70,130
1932	18.11	11.15	70	69,820
1933	16.53	12.06	84	69,370
1934	17.30	10.30	49	68,900
1935	17.01	11.53	69	68,700
1936	16.98	11.98	71	74,965
1937	16.99	11.42	50	75,740
1938	17.82	10.54	52	76,430
1939	16.88	10.86	53	76,960
1940	18.01	12.39	62	75,740
1941	17.86	11.43	66	75,770
1942	18.08	10.31	50	75,040
1943	18.81	12.12	65	74,250
1944	23.28	11.68	60	75,260
1945	20.09	11.73	56	75,630
1946	22.49	10.96	51	78,610
1947	23.87	10.86	57	79,920
1948	20.11	10.50	70	81,450
1949	18.69	10.63	53	82,030
1950	17.44	10.33	50	82,800
1951	17.61	11.91	28	81,670
1952	16.25	10.46	32	81,800
1953	16.16	10.10	32	82,070
1954	16.50	10.68	22	82,260
1955	16.02	11.00	26	82,530
1956	17.22	10.58	24	82,850
1957	16.95	10.83	25	83,350
1958	18.04	11.20	22	84,030
1959	17.35	11.08	21	84,560
1960	18.31	10.96	20	85,070
1961	18.12	11.14	30	85,440
1962	18.80	11.76	28	86,220
1963	19.20	11.24	27	86,660
1964	19.77	10.73	22	86,510
1965	18.65	10.97	15	86,780
1966	18.47	11.08	24	86,970
1967	18.09	10.54	22	86,670
1968	17.86	10.43	20	86,450
1969	17.41	11.71	17	86,450
1970	17.44	12.01	22	86,360
1971	17.28	11.45	14	84,500
1972	15.37	12.12	18	84,570

Table 5  
Premature Births

Weight at birth	Premature Live Births										Premature Still Births		
	Born in hospital				Born at home or in a nursing home						Born in hospital		
Total births	Died within 24 hours of birth	Died in 1 and under 7 days	Died in 7 and under 28 days	Total births	Died within 24 hours of birth	Died in 1 and under 7 days	Died in 7 and under 28 days	Total births	Died within 24 hours of birth	Died in 1 and under 7 days	Died in 7 and under 28 days	Born at home or in a nursing home	
2 lb. 3 oz. or less	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	12	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	18	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	21	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	42	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	95	10	3	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	9	—

Table 6

Maternity Services—Confinements of women normally resident in the County Borough (i)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Services provided within the County Borough:—					
Moorgate General Hospital	598	647	654	714	641
Private nursing homes	3	—	—	—	—
Domiciliary confinements	326	299	237	168	153
Services provided outside the County Borough:—					
Jessop Hospital	56	44	50	63	71
Listerdale Maternity Home	520	476	513	466	377
Chapeltown Maternity Home	14	11	12	9	9
Other hospitals	35	33	47	44	37
Private nursing homes	5	14	9	9	9
Domiciliary confinements	4	2	2	—	—
Total confinements	1,561	1,526	1,524	1,473	1,297

Table 7

Maternity Services—Confinements of women normally resident in the County Borough (ii)

Year	NHS Hospitals and Maternity Homes		Private Maternity Homes		Domiciliary arrangements		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
1963	901	53.98	57	3.42	711	42.60	1,669
1964	1,003	58.82	48	2.81	654	38.36	1,705
1965	1,004	61.67	28	1.72	596	36.61	1,628
1966	1,013	62.84	35	2.17	564	34.99	1,612
1967	1,179	74.76	19	1.21	379	24.03	1,577
1968	1,223	78.35	8	0.51	330	21.14	1,561
1969	1,211	79.36	14	0.92	301	19.72	1,526
1970	1,276	83.73	9	0.59	239	15.68	1,524
1971	1,296	87.99	9	0.61	168	11.40	1,473
1972	1,135	87.51	9	0.69	153	11.80	1,297

Table 8

Maternity Services—Early Discharge of Patients from Hospital

Hospital or Maternity Home	Day of discharge									Total
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
Moorgate General	1	294	10	34	38	63	106	34	5	585
Listerdale Maternity	—	195	—	12	24	8	11	14	9	273
Chapeltown	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	10
Jessop, Sheffield	—	20	—	1	7	24	7	1	5	65
Northern General, Sheffield	—	4	—	—	—	2	9	2	—	17
Nether Edge, Sheffield	—	3	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	8
Montague, Mexborough	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Private Nursing Home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	1	520	10	48	69	98	141	54	20	961

Table 9

Infectious Diseases (i)

Notifiable disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Meningitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Dysentery	3	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	4	—	1	14
Food Poisoning	3	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	7
infective Jaundice	4	2	1	3	7	4	3	3	4	7	3	—	41
Measles	1	—	—	3	32	126	236	193	36	15	24	2	668
Scarlet fever	8	5	16	5	5	3	2	1	1	6	3	1	56
Whooping cough	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	5
Tuberculosis: Respiratory Male	1	—	2	2	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	4	14
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Other, Male	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Female	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	4
Total	20	9	24	15	45	138	246	199	45	35	31	11	818

Table 10  
Infectious Diseases (iii)

Notifiable disease	Number of cases notified													Total cases notified in each ward of the borough												Total cases removed to hospital
	At ages — years																									
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Age unknown	Clifton	East	Greasbrough	Herringthorpe	Kimberworth	Masbrough	St. Ann's	South	Thornhill	Thorpe Hesley	West	
Acute Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute meningitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Dysentery	14	3	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	4	—	1	6
Food poisoning	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	4
Infective jaundice	41	—	—	—	—	—	11	7	7	13	1	2	—	—	4	5	5	3	4	5	3	—	2	2	8	4
Measles	668	50	74	64	90	88	294	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	45	84	38	70	97	43	53	43	51	66	78	7
Scarlet fever	56	—	1	5	6	12	26	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	4	8	3	8	6	3	11	4	—
Whooping cough	5	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis: Respiratory —																										
Male	14	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	1	6	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	1	5	1	2	12
Female	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Other																										
Male	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	4
Female	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Total	818	54	79	70	97	100	338	18	17	24	5	11	5	—	57	95	46	82	112	52	79	53	67	80	95	45

Table 11

School Health Service — Medical Inspection of Pupils During the Year Ending 31st December, 1972.

Year of Birth	Number of pupils inspected	Physical condition of pupils inspected		Number of pupils not selected for examination	Number of pupils inspected who required treatment		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition in Table 14	Total individual pupils
1968 and later	107	107	—	—	9	25	32
1967	571	571	—	—	35	157	184
1966	702	702	—	—	63	192	224
1965	90	90	—	—	10	33	36
1964	53	53	—	186	8	20	24
1963	210	210	—	474	18	67	79
1962	325	325	—	13	32	129	156
1961	89	89	—	—	11	39	45
1960	101	101	—	—	15	37	48
1959	77	77	—	366	10	28	37
1958	187	187	—	523	34	68	93
1957 and earlier	232	232	—	4	24	73	91
Total	2,744	2,744	—	1,566	269	868	1,049

Percentage satisfactory 100.0

Percentage unsatisfactory —

**Table 12**

**School Health Service — Other Medical Inspections**

Number of special inspections	187
Number of re—inspections	795
	<hr/>
Total	982
	<hr/>

**Table 13**

**School Health Service — Cleanliness Inspections**

Number of examinations in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	21,600
Number of pupils examined	14,084
Number of pupils found to be infested	834
Number of pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	143
Number of pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	72





**Table 15**

**Treatment of Pupils Attending Maintained and Assisted Primary and Secondary Schools**

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
<b>Eye disease, defective vision and squint</b>	
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	15
Errors of refraction (including squint)	534
<b>Total</b>	<b>549</b>
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	484
<b>Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat</b>	
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	55
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	45
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	12
Received other forms of treatment	414
<b>Total</b>	<b>526</b>
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:-	
(a) in 1972	6
(b) in previous years	32
<b>Orthopaedic and postural defects</b>	
(a) pupils treated at clinics or Out-Patient departments	198
(b) pupils treated at school for postural defects	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>198</b>
<b>Diseases of the skin</b> (excluding uncleanness for which see Table 13)	
Ringworm (a) scalp	—
(b) body	—
Scabies	52
Impetigo	20
Other skin diseases	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>Child Guidance</b>	
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	278
<b>Speech Therapy</b>	
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapist	235
<b>Other treatment given</b>	
(a) pupils with minor ailments	392
(b) pupils who received convalescent treatment under S.H.S. arrangements	164
(c) pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	1,040
(d) other treatments:-	
(i) Pupils treated by Hospital Service—	
A. as in-patients	61
B. as out-patients	246
(ii) Chiropody	243
(iii) Enuresis	44
<b>Total (a) — (d)</b>	<b>2,190</b>

TABLE 16

Analysis of the work done in various School Health Clinics during 1972

Work undertaken	Ferham		Cranworth Road		Thorpe Hesley		Greasbrough		Newman School		Blackburn		Abbey School		High Greave		Wheatley Road		Canklow		Wingfield		Kelford School		Total					
	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	School cases		Non-School cases		All cases	
																									Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances		Cases
Ophthalmic	944	1,467	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	941	1,462	3	5	944	1,467
Ear, Nose and Throat	817	2,092	72	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	767	2,064	122	193	889	2,257
Dental	2,758	7,336	1,750	4,965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,208	11,759	300	542	4,508	12,301
Child Guidance	280	373	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	278	368	2	5	280	373
Chiropody	128	325	120	291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	243	611	5	5	248	616
Speech Therapy	246	1,056	27	136	—	—	—	—	19	222	—	—	14	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	235	1,175	71	367	306	1,542
Physiotherapy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	2,365	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	2,365	—	—	55	2,365
Minor ailment and other examinations	737	2,035	745	1,494	42	196	—	—	26	351	9	20	23	25	81	418	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1,666	4,542	—	—	1,666	4,542
Total	5,910	14,684	2,714	7,051	42	196	—	—	100	2,938	9	20	37	153	81	418	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	8,393	24,346	503	1,117	8,896	25,463

Table 17

## Dental Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-school Children

	Children 0-4 years		Expectant and Nursing Mothers	
	1972	1971	1972	1971
<b>Inspections</b>				
Patients given first inspection	236	227	53	64
Patients who required treatment	127	150	45	60
Patients who were offered treatment	127	150	45	60
<b>Attendances</b>				
First visit for treatment during the year	239	249	61	69
Subsequent visits	132	196	110	129
Total visits	371	445	171	198
Additional courses of treatment other than the first course commenced during the year	9	9	1	5
<b>Treatment</b>				
Fillings	89	140	33	63
Teeth filled	79	123	30	57
Teeth extracted	262	293	87	106
General anaesthetics (administered by dental officers)	122	142	17	32
Emergency visits by patients	59	86	1	9
Patients X-rayed	—	1	1	2
Patients treated by scaling and/or removal of stains from the teeth	16	15	23	14
Teeth otherwise conserved	—	—	—	—
Teeth root filled	—	—	—	—
Inlays	—	—	—	—
Crowns	—	—	—	—
Courses of treatment completed	141	177	40	43
<b>Prosthetics</b>				
Patients supplied with full upper or full lower dentures (first time)	—	—	4	4
Patients supplied with other dentures	1	—	3	14
Dentures supplied	1	—	16	33
<b>Sessions</b>	1972		1971	
Dental Officer sessions (equivalent to complete half days) devoted to maternity and child welfare patients				
For treatment	40		56	
For health education	22		17	

Table 18

## Dental Inspection and Treatment of School Children

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
<b>Attendances and Treatment</b>				
First visit	1,783	1,840	585	4,208
Subsequent visits	2,147	4,120	1,284	7,551
Total visits	3,930	5,960	1,869	11,759
Additional courses of treatment commenced	53	69	17	139
Fillings in permanent teeth	1,215	4,328	1,656	7,199
Fillings in deciduous teeth	1,136	162	—	1,298
Permanent teeth filled	896	3,532	1,426	5,854
Deciduous teeth filled	979	148	—	1,127
Permanent teeth extracted	346	858	193	1,397
Deciduous teeth extracted	2,695	800	—	3,495
General anaesthetics	1,178	625	72	1,875
Emergencies	225	116	18	359
Number of pupils x-rayed				187
Prophylaxis				1,133
Teeth otherwise conserved				7
Number of teeth root filled				2
Inlays				—
Crowns				22
Courses of treatment completed				3,181
<b>Prosthetics</b>				
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (1st time)	—	—	—	—
Pupils supplied with other dentures (1st time)	—	10	12	22
Number of dentures supplied	1	23	21	45
<b>Orthodontics</b>				
New cases commenced during year				75
Cases completed during year				67
Cases discontinued during year				25
Number of removable appliances fitted				113
Number of fixed appliances fitted				4
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant				61
<b>Anaesthetics</b>				
General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers				1,875
<b>Inspections</b>				
(a) First inspection at school. Number of pupils				13,109
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils				1,393
Number of (a) plus (b) found to require treatment				9,492
Number of (a) plus (b) offered treatment				7,754
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic				2,611
Number of (c) found to require treatment				1,330
<b>Sessions</b>				
Sessions devoted to treatment				1,464
Sessions devoted to inspection				67
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education				9

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